

LAST MONTH'S
AVERAGE DAILY SALE
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No 63,469

Port bosses' challenge to toxic policy

Liverpool joins ban on poison cargoes

By Michael McCarthy, Ruth Gledhill and Ronald Faux

The Government's policy of allowing toxic waste imports faced a deepening challenge yesterday as the port of Liverpool joined Tilbury in refusing to handle poisonous cargoes.

The chief executives of the ports, two of the country's biggest, announced they would refuse to handle legal consignments of waste contaminated by highly toxic polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

It is believed that Mr John McNab at Tilbury and Mr Trevor Furlong at Liverpool are acting within their powers under the Port of London Act, 1968, and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Act, 1971, respectively.

The managements of both port-operating companies are fully aware they may face actions for damages over their decisions. There was evident

embarrassment over the affair yesterday at the Department of the Environment. Government policy is to allow such shipments to be brought to Britain for treatment if properly regulated.

Public opposition to such cargoes has been increasing, recently coming to a head over a large consignment of PCBs from Canada due to be imported through Liverpool to the Pontypool incineration

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plant of a top waste-management company, Rechem Environmental Services.

Mr McNab yesterday refused to allow the offloading from a Soviet freighter of six one-tonne drums of Canadian waste contaminated with PCBs, properly documented and sealed, which had been the subject of a waterborne demonstration by Greenpeace early yesterday.

The environmental group, whose activists affixed a skull-and-crossbones flag to the ship, the Khudozhnik Sarayan, from small rubber boats as it docked, had been under the impression that the waste was an initial part of the consignment for Pontypool.

In fact it was intended for Grosvenor Power Services, a Manchester electrical engineering company specialising in the decommissioning of transformers for which PCBs were formerly used as coolants, before being banned because of their high toxicity.

The company said yesterday that it would have separated out the PCBs from the waste and sent them for disposal to one of the two companies in Britain licensed to perform the necessary high-temperature incineration, Rechem and Cleanaway Ltd.

A senior engineer, Mr Peter Hodgkinson, was unable to put a value on the shipment but said: "If the opportunity arises, we may seek some form of compensation." The waste is now likely to be returned to Canada.

Mr McNab, aged 51, went further than merely banning the cargo of the Khudozhnik Sarayan. He told *The Times* yesterday that he would refuse

to allow any future consignments of PCBs, legal or not, to be landed at Tilbury, or "any similar cargoes of toxic waste". His decision was "in the interests of our employees, of the local community, and in the greater interests of the public at large".

Mr Furlong, the managing director of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, immediately decided that the set of 15 shipments of Canadian PCB waste bound for Rechem in Pontypool would not be allowed to land at the Seaford container terminal in Liverpool. The first shipment from Montreal is due in the port next Wednesday.

Mr Bernard Cliff, the port operations director, said the decision followed representations from both dockworkers in the Transport and General Workers' Union and the local Sefton Borough Council.

But he made it clear that the move extended no further than the specific Canadian shipments bound for Pontypool, and the port had taken no general decision on the future landing of toxic waste. Rechem are likely to take legal action over the decision, while trying to find another UK port to take the cargoes as a matter of urgency.

"We have consulted our solicitors and we believe that we could well have a claim," said the company's spokesman, Mr Michael Smith. "We are now considering this in great detail."

If the waste were switched to another port, there would be no announcement, Mr Smith said, because "the media are making a complete circus of all this".

The shipments concerned total 1,500 tonnes of waste, of which about 150 tonnes are PCBs. They are due to be burned in Rechem's Pontypool incinerator at more than 1,000°C, but local people have long feared that there may be unburnt residues affecting their environment.

There is now determined opposition and local councillors are taking of blocking the shipments by force if they arrive at the plant.

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Youth dies after being hit by plastic bullet



Men carrying away a person injured by a plastic baton round during the rioting which broke out in the New Lodge area of north Belfast early yesterday.

Inquiry opens on killing during Belfast rioting

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

A 15-year-old youth was killed early yesterday after being hit by a plastic baton round during serious rioting in the centre of Belfast on the 18th anniversary of internment.

The RUC last night began an inquiry into circumstances surrounding the death of Seamus Duffy who was killed during two hours of violence in the republican New Lodge area of the city.

Mr Peter Brooke, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, emphasized that plastic baton rounds were fired only as a last resort and said he would be meeting Mr Hugh Annesley, Chief Constable of the RUC, and Lieutenant-General Sir John Waters, commander of British troops in Northern Ireland, to see what lessons may be learnt from the incident.

The New Lodge riot was one of scores of outbreaks of

violence around the city late on Tuesday night and early yesterday as rising sectarian tensions, marking not only the anniversary of internment but also the run-up to the 20th anniversary on Monday of the deployment of British troops in Ulster, spilled over into confrontation. In the most

serious incident outside Belfast, a man and his wife narrowly escaped being killed in Clongormey north of the city. Loyalist gunmen broke into their home and fired shots at them through a door after they barricaded themselves in a downstairs room.

Both were hit. They were said to be "ill but stable" in hospital. Their three young children were in an upstairs bedroom and escaped injury.

The New Lodge riot began at about 1am in pouring rain after around 2,000 people had assembled on waste ground around an internment commemoration bonfire.

A news photographer who was present said that police in Land-Rovers had initially kept a low profile. They had first moved in when youths began erecting makeshift bar-

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Republican youths celebrating at the anniversary bonfire.

Tour still a threat to Games

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzania's Foreign Minister, said after the Commonwealth foreign ministers' meeting in Canberra yesterday that Africans may still boycott next year's Commonwealth Games because of the British rebel cricket tour of South Africa.

He said that he would be confident of everyone else's participation only if Britain stayed away.

Mike Gatting, leading the 14 players, said yesterday: "I am certainly going through with my decision and I consider I am going there to help break down apartheid."

Meanwhile, two South African rugby officials were in London yesterday making a last-ditch attempt to persuade British players to join a party to tour there later this month. Threat to Games, page 8

26 fall ill in turkey salmonella alert

Health authorities last night warned people in the North-west not to eat cooked turkey as a fresh outbreak of salmonella poisoning swept the region.

Twenty-six people, seven of whom are ill in hospital, have been affected after eating cooked turkey produced from a farm in Widdow, Cheshire.

An operation began last night to trace more than 200 outlets around the North-west before any more of the meat is sold.

Mr Hugh Lamont, for the Mersey Regional Health Authority, said: "We are talking about a different strain of salmonella altogether, rather than that involved in the North Wales outbreak."

"We are warning people who have bought cooked turkey in the region not to eat it and get in touch with their local environmental office first." The region was recently

affected by an outbreak of the virulent bug, salmonella typhimurium, which killed three people and affected more than 400 in the Chester and North Wales areas.

Health experts believe that outbreak was sparked by cooked meats prepared by a butcher's shop in Flint, North Wales.

In a separate incident a mother died and her young son was badly affected by a salmonella outbreak on Wirral, Merseyside.

The 26 people involved came from Southport, Chester, Wirral, St Helens and Liverpool. Seven people are at Walton Hospital in Runcorn.

Continued on page 20, col 5

Petrol levy urged for credit card drivers

By Kevin Eason, Motoring Correspondent

Eight million motorists who pay for petrol with credit cards could have to pay 4.6p-a-gallon more than cash customers under radical proposals put forward by petrol retailers.

The influential Petrol Retailers' Association - which represents 10,000 garages - is pressing the Department of Trade and Industry to adopt a two-tier pricing system. It says that petrol prices for all motorists could fall by 1.5p-a-gallon if plastic card users paid the price for their credit.

Retailers and oil companies

are forced to pay a "merchant's charge" to the credit card companies of about 2.5 per cent on every purchase. When a motorist buys £12 of petrol - the average spent weekly in Britain - the retailer receives only £11.70 back from the bank.

The association says that garages and oil companies should no longer bear the cost of their customers' credit. A system of two-tier pricing at the pumps would be impractical, but the extra 2.5 per cent charge could be loaded on to the customer's monthly credit card bills.

Angry Bardot shamed by 'loutish' St Tropez

From Philip Jacobson Paris

The wrath of Brigitte Bardot has once more descended upon St Tropez - and this time the lady is talking about upping sticks and leaving forever the Riviera resort she did more than anyone to make super chic some 30 years ago.

In a blistering open letter to the Mayor, BB denounces the "lewdness, exhibitionism, vice, money and homosexuality" which she believes to have become the shame of her adopted home.

What appears most to enrage her is that The Wrong Sort have taken over. Every year, it seems, she is forced to flee her home ever earlier in the season to avoid the "mediocre, dirty, uneducated and loutish" tourists who invade the retreat where she settled at the height of

her fame as a sex symbol. For many a summer Mme Bardot has taken refuge in Bazoche, a grand property in the Parisian region, returning to her villa by the sea, La Madrague, and her cherished collection of animals when the great unwashed have disappeared.

It has to be said that the news that she might leave did not exactly devastate M le Maire, Alain Spada. Her letter, he observed, was "surprising and painful" but, having chosen to live as a "complete recluse, what could Mme Bardot really know about everyday life there?"

"I think she's lost her head completely," M Spada said. "It's true that St Tropez is dying, but who was responsible for bringing vice and immorality here in the first place?"

To nobody's great surprise, Mme

Bardot's chief complaint against the authorities involves her animals and, specifically, the colony of stray dogs she has assembled at La Madrague. A by-law banning dogs from local beaches particularly incenses her, since "we already have human waste, condoms and all sorts of rubbish covering the sand like a filthy sea".

M Spada remains unimpressed: "Just because we won't let dogs do their business on the beaches where children come to play, she's giving us a real mouthful," he said.

To judge from local reactions, Mme Bardot's cause is not helped by the affair of Charly the donkey, left in her care by a neighbour and castrated on her orders after some attempted hanky-panky with one of her favourite mares.



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INSIDE

Jihad's general

● The Times profiles Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, militant voice of Hezbollah and Interior Minister of Iran: page 6

PORTFOLIO BOND

● Yesterday's £2,000 prize was unclaimed, but six Bonds were redeemed: page 3
Game: page 25

Skipper is fined £30,000

The captain of the Danish trawler, who escaped from Stornoway harbour on Tuesday after colliding with a fishery protection vessel while under the influence of drink and evading capture for more than eight hours, had penalties totalling £30,000 imposed on him at the town's sheriff court last night (Kerry Gill writes).

Captain Kjeld Andersen, aged 46, skipper of the Tripple, pleaded guilty to four offences in connection with the incident. The court heard that Captain Andersen would lose both his skipper's ticket and his job.

Degree results

Degrees from the University of Wales (Aberystwyth, Bangor and Lampeter) will be published tomorrow. Aberdeen degrees appear today. Page 35

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NEWS ROUNDUP

MP seeks caution on health reforms

The reform of the National Health Service could lose the Government the next election unless it is handled carefully, a senior Conservative backbencher warned yesterday (Philip Webster writes).

Mr Nicholas Winterton, a member of the Commons social services committee, was speaking on the eve of today's publication by the committee of a report criticizing the speed of the proposed changes.

Mr Winterton, MP for Macclesfield, said that he had the greatest admiration for Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, but criticized his "confrontational" approach to opponents. "He has gone at this like a bull in a china shop," Mr Winterton said on BBC Radio.

However, Lord Trafford, the new Minister of State for Health, said last night that the Government was moving ahead on time and on target and slowly implementing the changes necessary to bring in the new reforms.

Local pay deals, page 6

VWs turning right

A single European market in motor vehicles came a step closer yesterday as the European Commission ordered Volkswagen to make right-hand-drive vehicles available to customers in any EC country. The ruling follows complaints from Britons who went to Europe to buy Volkswagens at up to £2,000 below the British price but then faced delays as long as nine months for cars meeting UK specifications.

All orders for right-hand-drive vehicles must now be met from Volkswagen stocks or from its production line for Britain and Ireland, and the waiting period will be eliminated.

To USSR by balloon

Plans for the first non-stop balloon flight from Britain to the Soviet Union were announced in London yesterday (John Young writes). Mr Don Cameron, who has already crossed the Alps and the Sahara by balloon, will be accompanied by Major Herman Titov, the Russian cosmonaut who was the first man to orbit the earth more than once. It is hoped that the balloon, which is being made at Mr Cameron's factory in Bristol, will be ready to fly by the first week in September.

Adults back smacking

Nine out of 10 parents oppose attempts to stop them smacking their children, according to a survey published yesterday (Douglas Broom writes). Of the 1,200 parents who took part in a study by *Under Five*, the Pre-school Playgroups Association magazine, 91 per cent admitted to smacking their children. Although half said that they felt guilty about doing so, all defended their right to choose appropriate forms of punishment for their own children.

Women top prize list

Two women won top prizes at the National Eisteddfod of Wales in Llanwrst yesterday. Mrs Irma Chilton, a grandmother from Tregynon, near Llangollen, won the young medal with a novel for young people, "The Glass Pig" - "Mochyn Gwydr", a tale of youthful emotions. The other winning woman was Mrs Stel Farrar, aged 29, an Englishwoman who won the Welsh Learner of the Year competition.

British lead in bridge

Great Britain, the host country, has established a commanding lead against France at the halfway stage of the semi-final round in the second world junior bridge championship (Harold Franklin writes). France were the pre-tournament favourites. The other semi-final, between Australia and Argentina, is proving to be a more tightly contested match. Half-time scores: Great Britain 104, France 65, Australia 82, Argentina 61.

Hampden to be turned into all-seater stadium

By Kerry Gill

Hampden Park, Scotland's national football stadium, is to be saved by a government commitment to provide a multi-million pound package that will help convert the ageing ground into an all-seater venue.

The Times can disclose that Mr Michael Forsyth, the Scottish Conservative Party chairman and minister with responsibility for sport, has held secret talks with soccer club officials and Queens Park, which owns the stadium

built at the beginning of the century.

The aim is to make the stadium suitable for World Cup qualifying championships. Fifa, the sport's governing body, recently decreed that all world class matches must be held in all-seater grounds.

Work on upgrading the stadium is expected to top £20million and the Government commitment will depend on Queens Park and other Scottish clubs also providing cash.

Tube strikes resolved by years-old clause

By Tony Dawe

The Tube strikes which have brought misery to London commuters on 14 days in the past four months, were finally halted yesterday when professional mediators recommended a pay rise for train crews under an old clause first spotted by a District Line driver eight months ago.

The driver, from East Ham depot, pointed out at a branch meeting of the rail union Aslef that a pay and conditions review promised in 1984 for operators of driver-only trains had never been carried out.

The failure of the Aslef leadership and London Underground management to react when the driver's point was raised with them led directly to the one-day strikes which have inconvenienced the 2.7 million passengers who use the Tube daily.

The drivers' action, at first unofficial, was so well supported that claims were voiced in Parliament that they were led by left-wing

militants eager to stir up a "summer of discontent". Another view was that Aslef and the National Union of Railmen secretly supported the unofficial dispute to avoid getting caught by new industrial legislation requiring them to ballot members before calling action.

Inquiries by *The Times* have shown, however, that while militants were active and union officials present at mass meetings which called the unofficial strikes, the drivers were determined enough to lead a genuine "shop-floor revolt". They were also aided by London Underground's ability to make bad decisions at the wrong time.

Miss Pam Singer, a NUR member formerly associated with the International Marxist Group, was one militant to admit involvement in the dispute.

Mr Oliver New, a Tube driver who contributes to *Labour Briefing*, a Trotskyist paper, told another meeting that Aslef officials gave "a

nod and a wink" to activists to organize unofficial mass meetings.

The dispute, however, was undoubtedly sparked by a London Underground decision which, according to one senior manager, should never have been taken. He said: "I warned Roger Straker, the personnel director, not to pay drivers on the Northern and Central Line who still have guards on their

Management aided strike with bad decisions at the wrong time

trains the same rate as those operating driver-only trains. I said it would create problems and provide a rod to break our own back."

The old rolling stock and station design of the two lines has prevented them from being converted to driver-only operation. Drivers on the Northern Line have resented lagging behind in pay and have

sought jobs elsewhere, adding to the Northern's reputation as "the misery line".

The Underground decided last autumn that the only way to stop the drift was to pay all drivers the same. The decision produced predictable dismay at "one-person-operator" depots but nothing happened until the driver at East Ham spotted the clause in the 1984 agreement.

"It took an archaeologist in the trade union movement to dig up the stone which caused the trouble," one Underground director said.

Aslef leaders tried to raise the clause at regular "working party" meetings with the management but delays prompted a gang of four activists to plan more direct action. The "gang" soon multiplied into a 20-strong group, whose leadership rotated to avoid identification.

Backed by votes at mass meetings, they called two unofficial 24-hour strikes in April in support of a £64-a-week claim for those operating

driver-only trains. Neither strike received full support. Both Aslef and the NUR deny claims that the unions were manipulating the strike behind the scenes to beat industrial legislation. "Frankly, our members, and drivers in particular, gave us a kick up the backside," Mr Laurie Harris, of the NUR, said.

"The problem was that the drivers were making demands without access to the usual negotiating machinery."

The drivers' resolve was hardened by another Underground blunder: the offer of a train staffing agreement which provided more money in return for flexible rostering.

The biggest lesson of the dispute, according to one organizer, talking to *Socialist Organisation*, a Trotskyist paper, is that "you don't have to wait for the leadership. You can take the upper hand by yourself and it seems an effective way at the moment of getting round trade union laws."

Commission is urged to rethink its nitrate plan

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

A severe warning that European Community proposals for reducing nitrates in drinking water could lead to millions of acres of farming land being taken out of production, is issued today by a House of Lords committee.

In East Anglia more than half the land area, overwhelmingly used for arable farming, might have to be put down to grass or trees, the Select Committee on the European Communities says in a strongly-worded report urging the European Commission to take away its proposals and rethink them.

The present state of knowledge about nitrate pollution and prevention is insufficient

to justify action which would have such "draconian" effects, the committee concludes. It warns that the proposals could mean a fall of about one-third in the value of arable production, which was about £4 billion in 1987.

The all-party committee, chaired by Lord Middleton, the Conservative peer, heard wide-ranging scientific evidence during a lengthy inquiry into the commission directive proposing cuts on intensive agricultural activity designed to achieve the target of cutting nitrate levels in drinking water

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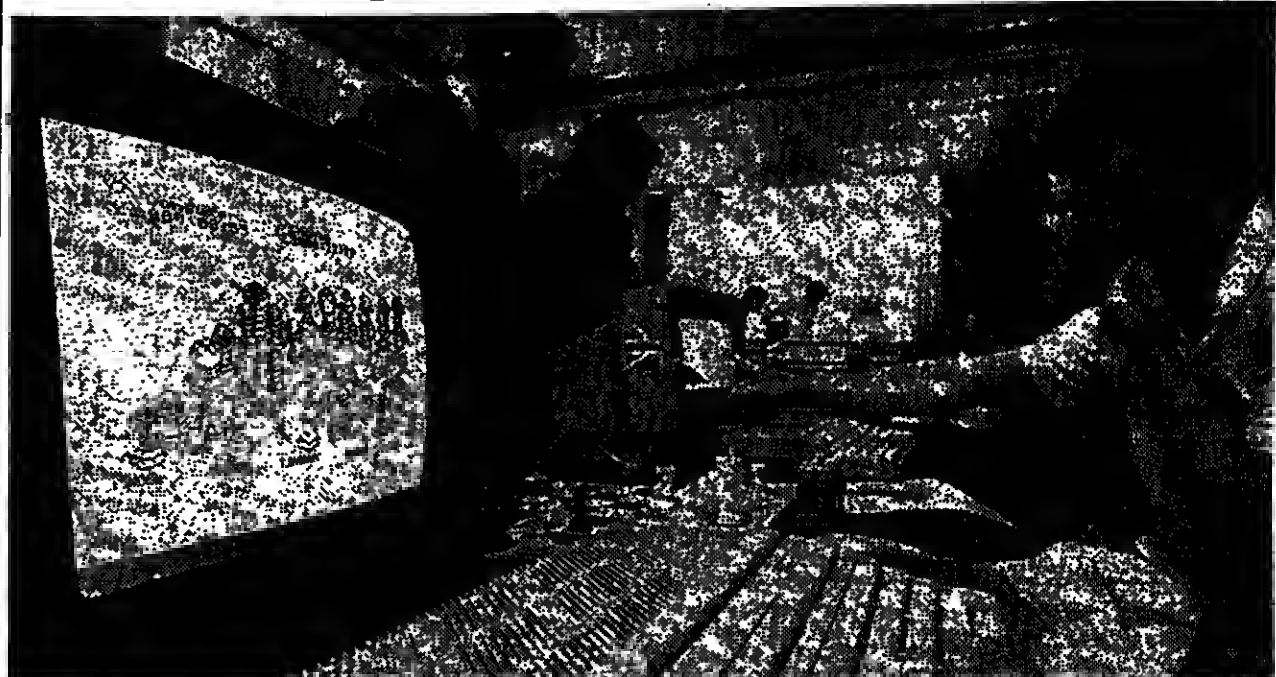
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Hi-tech grandmasters go for gold

BOB GANNON



Chess computers and their operators preparing for the first technological Olympic Games in London yesterday.

Eighty-six computers from 16 countries yesterday began a battle for medals in the first Olympic Games for thinking machines (Raymond Keene writes).

Mr David Levy, the man behind the event and the world's leading expert on chess computers, said: "If humans can compete for medals in physical Olympics, why should computers not do the

same in mind sports?" Among those seeking the title is Mr Richard Lang, aged 34, of Cheltenham, who has won the world computer chess championship for Britain for the past four years.

The oldest programmer is Mr Derek Oldbury, aged 65, from Devon, who, though confined to a wheelchair, has been British draughts' matchplay cham-

pion since 1955 and was world draughts' champion from 1976 to 1982.

The event was opened by Mr David Hunt, Minister of State for Local Government and the Inner Cities, at the Park Lane Hotel in London, where it will continue until August 15.

It is being sponsored by the Taiwanese software company, Acer.

Cleveland cases 'tip of the iceberg'

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The consultant paediatricians at the centre of the Cleveland sex abuse crisis in 1987 defended their actions yesterday and issued a warning that the cases were only the "tip of the iceberg".

Dr Geoffrey Wyatt and Dr Marietta Higgs, who dealt with the 157 cases of suspected child abuse examined by Justice Butler-Sloss during the Cleveland inquiry, presented unpublished figures at a conference in London. They showed that two thirds of the cases might have been missed if they had not been recognized by the two doctors.

The figures showed that more than a third of the cases were siblings of children initially referred to the paediatricians and that in only 36 out of the 157 cases the doctors found no physical

signs of sexual abuse. Dr Wyatt, who still works at Middlesbrough General Hospital but is barred from seeing physically or sexually abused children, said: "The cases doctors recognized and acted on were probably only the tip of the iceberg." He said the public backlash against the doctors after the inquiry risked burying the iceberg.

Dr Wyatt, speaking at the third international conference on incest and related problems, denied that he was presenting the figures to justify his diagnosis.

The figures were submitted to the *Lancet* for publication but have recently been rejected. They show that 82 children were referred to Dr Higgs and Dr Wyatt from social workers, health visitors and GPs. Forty-two of these

children were referred because other professionals suspected they had been sexually abused and the remainder were referred solely with health problems. Thirty-nine of the children referred with a health problem had physical signs consistent with child abuse and 35 of those with a concern about sexual abuse.

Eighty per cent of these referrals showed a clinical basis for suspected child abuse - before examination - in line with government guidelines issued after the inquiry report, Dr Wyatt said.

The doctors subsequently examined 59 siblings and associates of those referred with health problems and 16 siblings of suspected sexual abuse referrals. In the first group, 40 children had physical signs consistent with sex-

ual abuse and in the second group, nine. The figures also showed that the initial referrals made up only 3 per cent of the total paediatric outpatient cases which both doctors had to deal with between January and July 1987.

Dr Higgs, who has also been banned from working with sexually abused children, but is employed as a neonatologist at Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, said that if the professions had shared their information with the community it may have prevented the subsequent hysteria.

She maintained that the two "doctors' actions had been widely misinterpreted by the Press. She denied, for example, that children had been "whipped out of their beds" at night.

Holiday flight disruption

Airports braced for delays

By Robin Stacey

Britain's busiest charter airports are today preparing themselves for another bout of delayed holiday flights as French air traffic control engineers start a new strike.

Tens of thousands of holiday-makers are bound to face delays from 5pm this evening when the engineers walk out and stop servicing or repairing air traffic control computers.

Although the stoppage is the longest yet at six consecutive days, airports were yesterday playing down the prospect of long and frustrating delays for holiday-makers over the weekend.

"The last time the engineers stopped work, a fortnight ago, most delays were about an hour or two, and never worse than four hours," a spokesman for Gatwick Airport, Britain's most popular package holiday point of departure, said. "We have our fingers

crossed that hold-ups will not be no worse this weekend."

Passengers must continue to check in on time. Luton and Manchester airports, also popular with charter firms, were yesterday bracing themselves to combat new outbreaks of terminal boredom among frustrated passengers, specially younger ones.

They have laid on the usual range of entertainments from clowns and jugglers to video shows and puzzle books.

There was also bad news for thousands of passengers preparing for trips to far-flung destinations. As many as 50,000 flic surcharges of between £10 and £150 extra per head on price of their holidays because of fluctuations in the value of the pound.

● A sharp but probably brief break in this summer's warm weather is expected today and

tomorrow as the remnants of a tropical storm combine with a North Atlantic depression to bring wet and windy conditions to most areas (John Young writes).

The Meteorological Office said yesterday that Hurricane Dean, which had been blowing at speeds of up to 80 miles an hour off the east coast of Canada, was dying out.

A large amount of warm, moist air sucked northward from the Caribbean was expected to engage with cold air from the Atlantic to create severe gales and storms over Scotland.

The London Weather Centre said that winds would pick up this afternoon and this evening. Gales were likely in the eastern Atlantic and the Western Approaches, with moderate to rough seas.

Forecast, page 20

Toxic imports

UK 'dustbin of the world'

By Michael McCarthy, Environment Correspondent

The importation of toxic waste meant Britain was becoming "the dustbin of the world", critics of the policy said yesterday.

More than 200,000 tonnes of waste was estimated to have been imported in the last financial year, according to the last annual report of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. The Government and the waste disposal industry said Britain was performing a valuable service in providing high-technology facilities for countries not so well-equipped.

However, the inspectorate report, published last February, made clear that in 1988-89, only about 80,000 tonnes of special category hazardous wastes was estimated to have been imported for specialized treatment, such as high-temperature incineration.

About 130,000 tonnes was being imported for direct landfill, that is, dumping on refuse sites, a practice which the Government opposes.

Lord Cairness, then Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, told the European Community council of environment ministers meeting in June that landfill dumping should be permitted only "in exceptional circumstances".

The Government is still waiting for a response from Brussels.

The National Association of Waste Disposal Contractors is also against importing for landfill. However, along with the Government, it has hitherto supported fully the importation of hazardous wastes for specialized disposal.

The provision of such services was unexceptionable "provided it is properly controlled and monitored", Lord Cairness said in a speech last

November. Mr David Boyd, of the waste disposal contractors, said: "We do not support the import of wastes to the UK for direct landfill, in common with the Government. But we do believe that the use of specialized treatment and high-temperature incineration facilities for the safe disposal of imported waste is justified."

There was a global shortage of facilities to handle certain wastes "in a proper environmentally sound manner".

Mr Boyd said: "Until that shortage is rectified, we believe it is preferable to see such wastes dealt with effectively and professionally by countries which have the suitable technology, rather than have unsatisfactory disposal in the country of origin or have these wastes exported to a developing nation with no facilities."

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Deadly baton round meant only to injure

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

Seamus Duffy is the fourteenth person to be killed in Northern Ireland by a baton round since the troubles began.

The last victim was Mr Keith White, aged 20, a Protestant who died after being struck in the head during rioting in Portadown in April 1986.

The 4in x 1 1/2in rounds are hard PVC cylinders fired with a muzzle velocity of between 130mph and 170mph.

The plastic round was introduced in the province in 1972, taking the place of rubber bullets which were found to be indiscriminate and to lose velocity when fired over long distances.

The rubber bullets which were in turn based on wooden versions first developed in Hong Kong during the 1960s, claimed three lives in Ulster.

They were phased out in 1975. All three versions were designed to cause pain but not serious injury and certainly not death. The rules under which the RUC and the

British Army deploy them in Northern Ireland are very specific: they must be used only to disperse a crowd when they are judged to be the minimum reasonable force required to do so.

The rounds must be fired at selected persons and aimed at the lower part of the body. They can be deployed only on the order of the commanding officer on the spot, and can not be fired at distances of less than 20 metres unless the safety of soldiers or others is seriously threatened.

Plastic rounds were recently at the centre of fresh controversy after it was disclosed in June that the Ulster Defence Regiment had been trained to use them for the first time, although the Army said the regiment would not be used in riot control duties.

At the time an Army spokesman said: "Experience has shown that plastic rounds can be an effective but relatively safe means of responding when lives are threatened."

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Accident 'ruined life'

Record damages of £1.2m for former university student

By Richard Ford, Legal Affairs Reporter

Record personal injury damages of £1.2 million were awarded in the High Court yesterday to a former university student whose "glittering future" was destroyed by brain damage caused by a car accident.

The injuries changed the personality of Mr Martin Harrop, a bright student and talented musician and artist, and left him with extreme behavioural problems.

Mr Michael Wright QC, counsel for Mr Harrop, told the court his client had made a physical recovery which astonished doctors but was "wildly disinhibited" and, most distressing of all, had considerable insight into his condition.

He said Mr Harrop's behaviour was such that hospitals and other institutions could not cope with him.

Mr Wright said most people in his condition were euphoric cabbages but Mr Harrop, aged 22, remembered his time at Warwick University. He said Mr Harrop had little insight into his behaviour but would show repentance by leaving notes around the house for his parents or carers to find.

He is cared for 24 hours a day by a team of skilled helpers, led by a psychologist and co-ordinated by his father, Peter, who gave up his job as managing director of a large multi-national electronics corporation to help his son.

Mr Wright told the court: "This young man has suffered what I can possibly describe as the most unbelievably catastrophic injuries which present to him the ruin of his life and career."

The insurance company responsible for meeting the claim offered Mr Harrop, of Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire, £1.2 million.

Mr Wright told Mr Justice Jowitt that Mr Harrop had hoped to follow in his father's footsteps and had a brilliant future in electronics.

The judge approved the damages award after watching a 30-minute video recording about the former student.

He said: "This is an entirely proper settlement of which I wholeheartedly approve. No one could have read the medical reports in this case without wanting to pay tribute also to Martin's parents."

Mr and Mrs Peter Harrop refused to comment but Mr Peter Hunter, their solicitor,

He has suffered catastrophic injuries which present to him the ruin of his life

said the size of the damages reflected the extent of their son's realization of his condition.

The court was told that Mr Harrop's injuries were sustained after he was involved in a car crash on the A399 road at Kentisbury, Devon, on December 27, 1985. He was the back seat passenger in a car driven by Mr Manuel Fernandez.

The driver lost control of the vehicle and Mr Harrop was flung through the sun roof, possibly hitting his head on the way out or landing on his head.

Six months later Mr Fernandez, of Woolcombe, North Devon, pleaded guilty

to reckless driving. His insurer will meet the bill for damages.

The previous record figure for personal damages was £1,032,000 which was awarded in 1987 to Mr Samir Aboul-Hosn, a student who suffered brain damage as a result of negligent post-operative care.

The former record figure for personal damages as a result of a road accident was awarded to Miss Jane Brittain, a solicitor, who became a tetraplegic after being hit by a car while she cycled home in Birmingham. She was given £949,078.

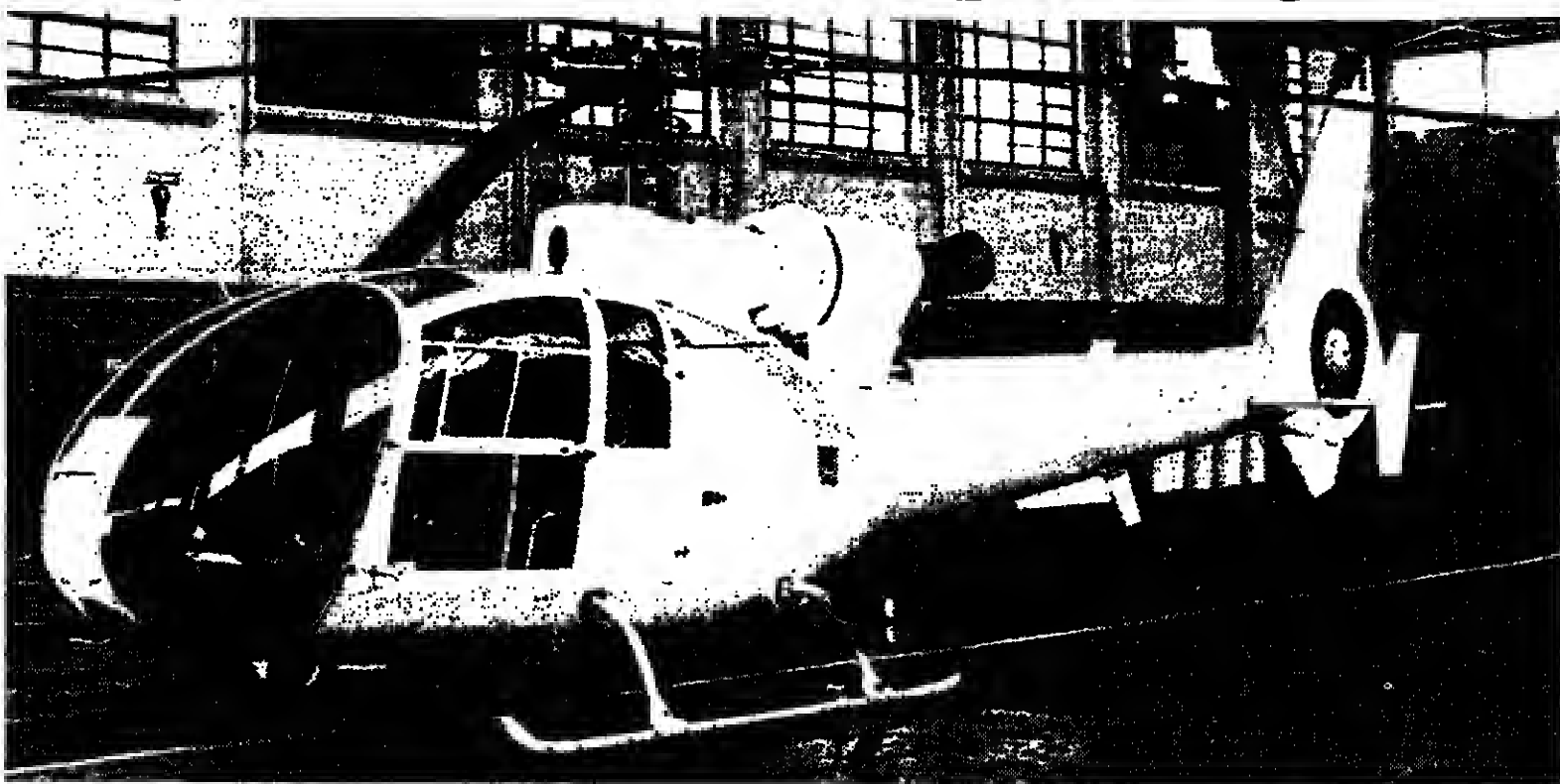
At the time of the accident, Mr Wright said Mr Harrop "was an exceptionally bright young man with four A levels in maths, physics, and chemistry and - almost as an afterthought - he took a further A level in art in the course of a year."

The judge inspected three works of art which Mr Harrop painted before the crash. Mr Wright said: "He was a very talented artist, he was also a very talented musician who played the clarinet and the saxophone to a high standard."

He added that Mr Harrop's mental state does not allow him to enjoy music for any considerable time, and although his physical recovery had astonished doctors, he suffered tremors and a visual defect and was "wildly disinhibited" so that his words and conversation could be entirely inappropriate.

The brain injury meant that instead of having an intelligence rating in the top 20 per cent of the country, he was now in the bottom 10 per cent.

Sky chase foiled helicopter drug run



The Gazelle helicopter used in the plot to smuggle a quarter of a ton of cannabis bought in the underworld Dutch drug market for sale in Britain.



Cannabis conspirators: (From left) Paul Gummell, Jamie Parker, the mastermind, John Ritchie, Martin Unstead, John Fitzgerald and Paul Gregory.

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Correspondent

One moment Jamie Parker's Gazelle helicopter was a tip on the air traffic controller's radar. The next it had vanished.

Dropping out of sight of the controllers one September evening last year Parker descended until his craft disappeared within Harewood Forest, near Andover in Hampshire.

In less than five minutes a quarter of a ton of cannabis worth £800,000, flown from The Netherlands, had been hauled out to a waiting car. A few more flights and the helicopter would be his, the gift of grateful smugglers.

Parker, aged 34, an unemployed West Country pilot, lifted off again.

His hopes were to be shattered within minutes. Waiting in the air over the forest was an RAF Puma with Customs and police aboard. A second was already landing investigators to seize the drugs.

Yesterday Parker, of Downton, Wiltshire, and other members of the first helicopter-borne smuggling group

Gang of six sent to jail for cannabis smuggling plot

formed in Britain were jailed at Winchester Crown Court for conspiracy to smuggle drugs.

Parker, who thought up the idea, and Paul Gummell, aged 35, a company director, of Draycott Avenue, Chelsea, central London, who organized the scheme, were both jailed for seven years.

John Fitzgerald, aged 44, who worked in Spanish bars but called himself a company director, of Greville Road, Maida Vale, north-west London, also received seven years as the man with vital contacts to drug suppliers.

Martin Unstead, aged 42, a driver, from Jerminham Road, New Cross, south-east London, was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

John Ritchie, aged 48, a greengrocer and general dealer, of Rosewood Farm, Warren Road, Chesham, Kent, was jailed for four years.

Paul Gregory, aged 22, a driver, of Sprucedale Close, Swanley, Kent, who bought a XR3 for cash and drove to the helicopter landing ground in September last year, was jailed for two years.

Customs officers believe if they had not stepped in a highly successful smuggling operation would have been established, bringing tons of high quality cannabis, bought in the wholesale underworld Dutch drug market, into Britain.

The operation began in spring last year when Customs investigators began monitoring Gummell, a Merseyside living part of the time in London and part of the time in a villa in Marbella.

In the West Country detectives from No 7 Regional Crime Squad and Wiltshire Drugs Squad were watching Unstead, out on bail while awaiting trial for trying to

smuggle drugs from Spain via France to Britain.

The two investigations merged when Gummell appeared in Britain to meet Unstead and Parker. Investigators watched as Gummell and Parker, using false names, bought a Gazelle helicopter for £63,000 in Carlisle.

The helicopter was flown south and kept at an airfield near Andover as the smugglers' plans developed. In August Parker flew his craft to Southampton and tried to export it but there was a hitch because the right forms to avoid value-added tax had not been filled in. Eventually the helicopter was flown to Midden-Zeeland and the Dutch authorities joined in the operation. Shortly after the helicopter's arrival it was loaded at night with cannabis.

On Sunday, September 4, the helicopter finally took off with a flight plan to arrive at Bristol airport. As Parker approached the British coast he was picked up by the two RAF helicopters from 33 Squadron at RAF Odiham. For a month investigators and the RAF had been practising and preparing for the smuggling run.

The RAF pilots kept some distance behind the Gazelle.

Investigators followed his reception party to the forest and watched as they hid in the undergrowth as the helicopter approached.

No sooner had Parker landed than one of the Pumas put down a team of officers. Arrests were made as Parker began to lift off again.

Faced with the RAF helicopter Parker refused to surrender. Using a mobile telephone he warned Gummell the game was on and raced away across the sky. The second RAF machine joined in a 20-minute chase until finally Parker was forced to land.

Yesterday an order was made by Judge Starforth Hill for the confiscation of the helicopter and cash seized by the Customs.

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There were no valid claims for yesterday's £2,000 Portfolio Bond. Six people redeemed their bonds: Mr J A Buckley of Oldham, Lancashire (£1,000); Mr Brian Hewitt of Hillsborough, Co Down (£100); Mrs M Murray of Chislehurst, Kent (£50); Mrs H Kindness of Woking, Surrey (£25); Mr R A Palmer of Picking, North Yorkshire (£25); and Mrs J E Long, of Nantwich, Cheshire (£10).

Recluse's treasures for auction

Art treasures worth millions of pounds have been found in a derelict Cheltenham mansion once owned by an eccentric antique dealer who died earlier this year.

Removal men and art experts moved into the 10 bedroom Regency house in Bayshill Road, Cheltenham, soon after Mr Ron Summerfield, aged 67, a bachelor, died in hospital.

For weeks furniture vans were loaded with paintings, books and porcelain from the four-storey house. At the same time, Christie's, the auctioneers, moved into a shop near by owned by Mr Summerfield.

Relatives also told lawyers looking after his estate of a warehouse in Derby crammed with collected antiques. Christie's will publish a catalogue of the works next week, and auction them later this year.

Newcastle train crash

Driver is fined for passing red signal

By Peter Davenport

A British Rail driver was found guilty yesterday of driving through a red danger signal and causing a crash between two high speed trains. Newcastle upon Tyne magistrates were told, however, that the signalling system in operation at the time of the incident had now been changed.

Fifteen people were injured in the accident on the King Edward Bridge outside Newcastle's Central Station on November 30 last year.

The court was told how two carriages were derailed when the front of the King's Cross to Aberdeen train driven by Mr Richard Dooling, aged 62, crashed into the back of a southbound train which had just left the station.

Mr Michael Graham, for the prosecution, told magistrates that Dooling, a driver with nearly 30 years' experience, had driven through the danger signal after "assuming the line ahead was clear".

After the crash, the signalling system was locked pending a British Rail investigation which showed that it had been functioning properly on the night the accident occurred.

Dooling's claim that the signal was at yellow, which would have allowed him to proceed, was dismissed by the magistrates.

He was fined £60 for failing

to obey a red light and ordered to pay £300 costs. Mr Nicholas Hillier, for the defence, said: "Mr Dooling has spent all his working life with British Rail and has been a driver for the last 29 years and there have been no disciplinary proceedings against him until this incident."

"He is a man who is quite sure of what he saw but, by the finding of this court is clearly mistaken. It was not a willful disregard of the light, it was just a momentary inadvertence on that unfortunate night."

Mr Hillier disclosed that after an internal inquiry into the incident, Dooling, of Mortcynes Road, Tottenham, north London, was disciplined but had been allowed to resume his job as a driver.

He also added that the signalling system employed at Newcastle station at the time had now been changed.

He said that if the signalling procedures now in use had been operating at the time of the incident it would have meant that Dooling's train would have stopped at an earlier signal.

Later British Rail said: "We expect our drivers to drive within the regulations in force at the time and in the light of court's decision we will be reviewing the situation regarding Mr Dooling."

Scottish council under fire for banning dogs in parks

By Kerry Gill

A picturesque district in Scotland which relies on tourism is to ban dogs from public parks to stop them fouling the ground and posing a risk of disease.

Moray District Council will become the first council in Britain to introduce a complete ban. Although the decision taken at yesterday's meeting of the recreation committee has to be ratified by the full council, this is expected to be a formality.

The decision, described as "draconian" by those opposed to the move, comes after 10 years of deliberation by local councillors. Moray has become renowned for its floral beauty and the town of Forres has won a number of awards for its displays.

One councillor said that they had been forced into the decision by continued indifference to the problem from central government. A dog control scheme will be drawn up by the council before the ban comes into operation. However, once in effect, it will mean that all dogs are banned

from more than 70 parks and playing fields.

Mr Eddie Aldridge, the council convenor, said that he was confident that the rule would be agreed by the full council. Members supporting the ban have become increasingly concerned at the way dogs have fouled parks.

Even people in wheelchairs have suffered from dog faeces being transferred to their hands while travelling through parks. Mr Aldridge said: "There are important issues at stake here, least of all public health. People are fed up having to plough through dog mess in public parks."

Mr Aldridge said the Government's refusal to sanction a dog registration scheme had forced them to act. He said the decision could mean an extra 50p a head on the community charge.

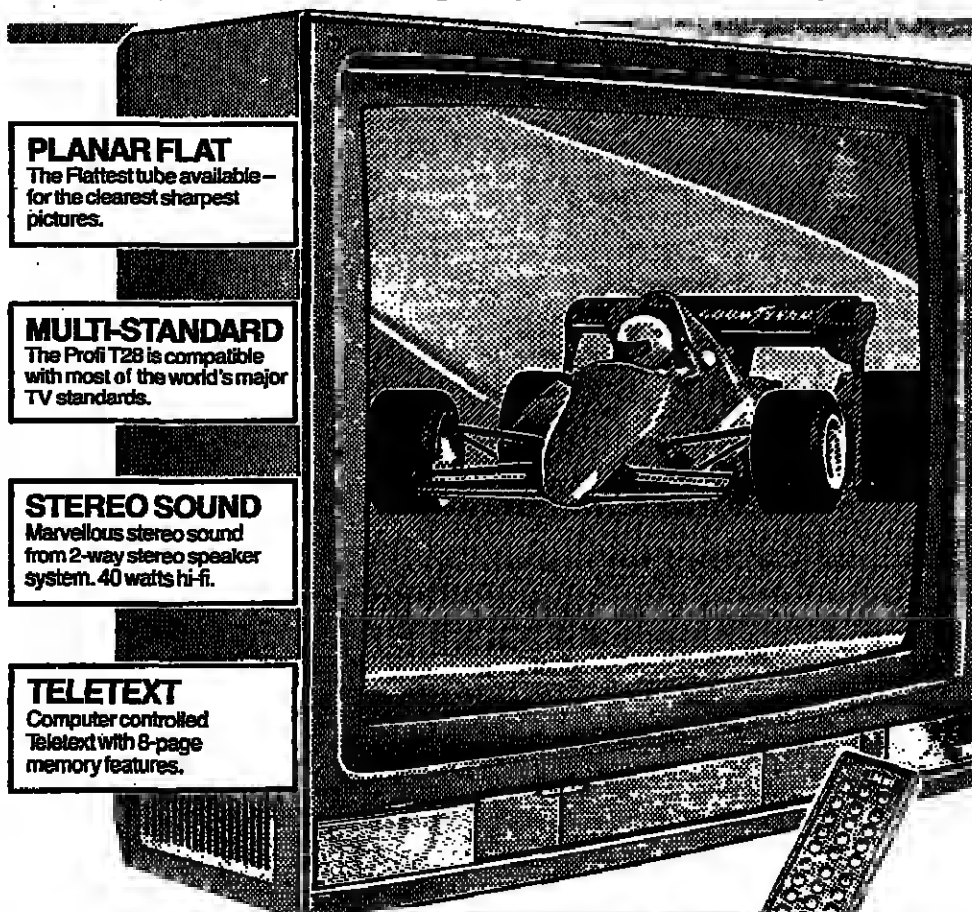
The decision drew an angry reaction from some local councillors and dog-lovers, and the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA) expressed disquiet. Mr Camal Smith, an

Elgin councillor, described the measures as "draconian" and said a lot more thought and discussion would be required before "any action could be taken."

Mr Bill Simpson, local SSPCA representative, said he felt that the council had possibly gone too far. "It seems a bit of a shame, especially for older people. They depend on their animals for comfort. I would like to see training centres set up to educate dog owners to be responsible."

Mrs Pat Roberts, vice-president of the Banff, Moray and Nairn Canine Club, said the proposal was rash and ill-thought out. "What about blind and deaf people?"

Sir Cameron Rusby, chief executive of the SSPCA, said: "We and the SSPCA in England and other organizations have been trying to get the Government to introduce a registration scheme. We feel that that would perhaps control the dog population situation which is almost out of control."

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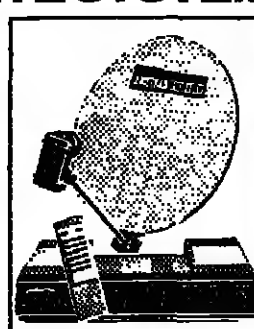
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Shake-up for North Sea lifesaving measures ordered

By Kerry Gill

The offshore oil and gas industries are to have new life-saving measures in the wake of the Piper Alpha disaster.

Proposed Department of Energy regulations will cover mainly survival craft and life rafts, evacuation routes, muster stations, means of escape from platforms, life jackets and alarm systems.

Mr Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Energy, said that the proposed changes represented "a good basis on which to proceed" and that every opportunity to improve safety in the industry would be "vigorously pursued".

Since the Piper Alpha disaster on July 6 last year, in which 167 men died, guidance on certain safety aspects has already been issued.

Mr Morrison said: "Our intention to review regulations on life-saving appliances takes us another step down the road to ensuring that everything practicable is being done to make the North Sea a safer place to work."

During the public inquiry into the Piper Alpha explosion many of the survivors criticized safety measures that they considered inadequate.

These included too few life jackets, a lack of escape ropes, not enough fast rescue craft and no special breathing masks for surviving in smoke.

The regulations will go some way to meet such criticisms. They include increasing the capacity of survival craft to accommodate twice the number of people on an

Legislation and guidelines on offshore medical standards have been awaited since 1983. Mr Joseph Cross, an offshore survival expert, told the Piper Alpha inquiry which resumed yesterday. Mr Cross was critical of the means of escape to the waterline provided on Piper Alpha but said that although offshore survival training was not required by law, the industry had been responsibly self-regulated.

Installation. Life rafts, according to the proposals, should not be an acceptable substitute for survival craft although there should be enough to for everyone.

Evacuation routes and muster points should be protected from radiant heat and smoke. Work on how best to achieve

this is still being considered and the conclusions will be published shortly.

New methods of safely evacuating an installation and escaping into a survival craft or life raft are being evaluated. It is proposed that every installation should be equipped with at least twice as many life jackets as the number of people on board, and the provision of immersion suits may also become a statutory requirement.

More public address systems are proposed and greater standardization of alarms will be introduced. Public address systems should also be backed up by communications systems that do not rely on vulnerable power sources. The department suggests more portable VHF radios, which are now available in totally waterproof form with multi-channels operable in all weathers.

The proposals will be put to the industry for consultation. The come after a review of the Offshore Installations (Life Saving Appliances) Regulations 1977 following which lessons were learned from the Piper Alpha disaster.

Seals prepare for their new life at sea



Going home: Batman (left) and Harvey, the seals, preparing for a dip in a pool before returning to the open sea next month.

A young seal called Batman, in the arms of Terry Donovan (left), and Harvey, a female seal, held by Rod Hayner, about to take the plunge in a Scottish pool yesterday to prepare them for a return to the open sea.

The two seals were taken in by the Sea Life Centre at Ledaig, Oban, several weeks ago after being abandoned by their

mothers when only a few days old (Kerry Gill writes). During their first two weeks they were fed minced herring, vitamin additives and antibiotics with a re-hydrating solution before being weaned with silvers of herring.

They were gradually encouraged to eat larger pieces of fish until they ready to be placed in a large outdoor pool to practice

diving and hunting and slowly to lose their dependence on humans.

Next month, once their bond with humans has been sufficiently broken, Batman and Harvey will be taken down to a secret cove and allowed to swim out to a seal colony near by — far from the public eye as well as from any fish farm to which they might be attracted.

Snowdonia tourist goldmine rejected

By Robin Young

An application to turn Clogau goldmine in Snowdonia — the mine that has traditionally supplied the gold for royal wedding rings — into a tourist attraction has been rejected.

A veto by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Wales, on building a cable car up the mountain side at Bonddu, Gwynedd, providing parking for 200 cars, and running a railway into the mine effectively quashes the proposal.

Mr Bill Roberts, of Snowdonia Leisure, who planned to spend £2million developing the site on the Mawddach estuary, said the decision was "a black day for tourism".

The Countryside Commission in Wales, which asked the minister to call in the proposal, said the decision was "the most marvellous birthday present for the national parks' 40th birthday".

The decision comes after a five-day public inquiry in April. The development had been approved by the Snowdonia National Park planning committee which believed it was in keeping with the area and would provide much-needed employment. Mr John Tudor, the committee chairman, said yesterday it had been difficult to strike a balance between the environment and jobs.

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WOOLWORTHS

Bravery awards

George Medal for Falklands veteran

By Andrew Pierce

A Falklands war veteran who was shot dead in a struggle with two armed robbers in March 1987 has been posthumously awarded the George Medal for gallantry.

A road safety officer who was shot and wounded but managed to detain two dangerous gunmen, and a constable in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, have also received the award.

Mr Kevin Tomlinson, aged 26, from Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, who served as a gunner on HMS Yarmouth during the Falklands conflict, was attacked by two men armed with a sawn-off shotgun and a pick-axe handle during a bank robbery in the town.

Mr Tomlinson, a security officer with Sunderland Borough Council, ran after them. During a violent struggle, he was beaten before being shot in the head at point blank range. The gunmen escaped in a stolen car but were later arrested.

Mr Tomlinson died of gunshot wounds in hospital. He left a wife, Maria, and a daughter, Rebecca.

Mr Barry Smith, aged 46, a road safety officer, from Welling, Kent, gave chase in his van when he saw a £35,000 bank robbery.

In spite of being shot, he knocked one of the gunmen to the ground. A struggle broke out but Mr Smith managed to disarm them.

Mr Peter Midgley, a constable with the RUC, is awarded a George Medal for bravery.

A Queen's Gallantry Medal goes to Mr Lyndon Lloyd, a sub officer with Avon Fire Brigade, for bravery during a fire at the Shell Oil terminal at Avonmouth, Bristol. Gas oil was being loaded



Kevin Tomlinson: Guard killed in bank robbery.

Merseyside police. The officers were confronted by a man wielding a double-barrel shotgun who threatened to shoot, but he was eventually overpowered, charged and convicted of a number of serious crimes.

The Queen's Gallantry Medal is also awarded to a former paratrooper who grappled with an armed robber at a bank in Hove, Sussex.

Mr Terence Hawkins, aged 51, of Findon, West Sussex, disarmed the gunman with the help of a passer-by.

Mr Kenneth Clothier, a security officer, who was wounded in the leg in a struggle with the gunman, and his colleague, Mr Gordon Rogers, also receive the Queen's Gallantry Medal.

Order to curb fan

Gloria Hunniford, the television and radio presenter, yesterday won a second High Court order to stop a fan harassing her.

In May, a judge ordered Mr Brian Jennison, aged 37, of Marlborough Gardens, Surbiton, Surrey, not to harass, molest, annoy or speak to Miss Hunniford and not to go within 100 yards of her workplace or 500 yards of her home in Sevenoaks, Kent. Yesterday he avoided the threat of jail by agreeing to abide by the earlier order.

Mr Nicholas Francis, counsel for Mr Jennison, said his client was now offering apologies to Miss Hunniford. He was undergoing treatment and had not acted out of malice.

Path matting

Industrial matting may be laid on the most popular parts of the 250-mile Pennine Way, Britain's longest footpath, to stop soil erosion caused by hikers.

Small change

Mrs Alice Stanley, aged 93, has receiving a rates demand for 1p from Portsmouth council after a mistake in calculating her rebate.

Badge is back

Mrs Alison Wright, a thalidomide victim aged 27, who had her disabled driver's badge taken away because she was able to walk has had it restored by Sussex County Council social services department.

Blast injury

A lifeguard suffered minor injuries in an explosion caused by workmen pouring the wrong chemical into the filter system of a swimming pool at the St Ives Holiday Village in Cornwall.

New president

The Princess of Wales has agreed to become president of the National Meningitis Trust. It is based at Stroud, Gloucestershire, where an outbreak killed seven people.

Heavy choice

Mrs Ida Down, aged 65, who weighs over 17 stone, has been chosen as carnival queen mother at Bow, near Exeter, Devon, because organizers cannot find a carnival queen.

Arson hunt

Arsonists thought to be responsible for up to 10 fires at farms around Newton Tony on the Wiltshire-Hampshire border this week are being hunted by police.

Body found

Police are trying to identify the body of a man with a pony tail found in a shallow grave beside an old railway line at Cold Healdon, Seaham, Co Durham. He had been strangled.



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Competition in self-governing hospitals may be cut

NHS employers act on local pay deals

By Jill Sherman
Social Services Correspondent

The first move to set up an employers' federation within the health service, which would negotiate pay rates for staff in self-governing hospitals, has been made by the National Association of Health Authorities.

The step could lead to reduced competition between self-governing hospitals and prevent inflationary pay spirals where there are local recruitment difficulties.

The association, which represents 300 district health authorities and family practitioner committees in England and Wales, initially plans to establish a pay information unit for all health authorities and self-governing hospitals, which could operate in a few months.

After the implementation of the

White Paper in 1991 the association hopes to negotiate basic national pay rates and working conditions for staff in self-governing hospitals, an idea likely to be opposed by ministers. Under the White Paper self-governing hospitals will opt out of health authority control and be able to set their own pay rates.

The Government intended to promote competition and local independence by freeing these hospitals from paying rates agreed nationally by Whitley councils or the pay review bodies for nurses and doctors.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Secretary of State for Health, has made clear that he would like to break down national pay bargaining and extend local flexibility throughout the health service. The association intends to sound out all hospitals which expressed interest in self-

governing status on whether they would be keen to join an employers' federation. The plan will first be put to the organization's council at a meeting next month.

Apart from providing up-to-date pay and manpower information and negotiating basic rates the federa-

Employers buy certain amount of protection

tion would provide legal assistance for industrial tribunals and advice on employment and health and safety law. Under similar schemes such as the Engineering Employers Federation, staff negotiate directly with the federation for minimum rates and conditions. They subsequently negotiate separately with their own management — with the

federation providing advice — to try to improve that rate or secure better conditions. "Employers are buying the insurance of getting a certain amount of protection. We won't lead them foul of the law and we will handle any industrial tribunals," a spokesman for the federation said yesterday.

The Local Authority Conditions of Service Advisory Board, which negotiates on behalf of local government employers, said: "There is a fraternity which recognizes the importance of not competing with each other. Local pay bargaining can lead to inflationary pay spirals with unions pitting one authority against another."

Mr Philip Hunt, the health authorities association director, emphasized yesterday that the proposal was still at an early stage and would depend on the response from

self-governing hospitals, but initial soundings had been positive. The organization is preparing a submission to the Department of Health for financial help for the first stage in setting up a pay information unit. Although it may not agree to the grant the department could do little to stop the federation being established if it gained hospitals' support.

Mr Hunt argued that after the recent deal which allowed managers to pay administrative staff 30 per cent more than the basic rate and performance-related pay for managers, all hospitals and health authorities would need access to detailed pay information. The association has publicly supported the Government's plan to set up self-governing hospitals provided comprehensive local services are maintained.

100mph police chief rebuked

A police officer who was caught driving at more than 100 mph in another force's area will not be prosecuted, it was disclosed yesterday.

Traffic police in North Yorkshire booked Chief Supt Peter Metcalfe from Cleveland police for driving at 103-104 mph on the dual carriageway A19 on May 9.

The officer explained that he was road-testing the unmarked two-litre Vauxhall Cavalier GLI to see if his own crews should use it.

The Crown Prosecution Service decided not to prosecute the policeman because "it was not required in the public interest".

However, Supt Metcalfe, who runs the

Cleveland Operations Section which includes the traffic division, was cautioned by his senior officer, Deputy Chief Constable Jack Ord.

Mr Ord said yesterday: "I personally strongly advised the officer that he was unwise to have conducted the test in the way that he did, even though at no time during the incident was there any risk to any other member of the public."

The Crown Prosecution Service recommends that forces test cars in their own areas. However, Mr Ord said: "We have no facilities in Cleveland for testing our vehicles other than on public roads. The tests we do carry out are always without risk to the public."

MPs seek canal water checks

By Andrew Pierce

A comprehensive water testing policy should be introduced to try to improve the quality of Britain's canal network, an all-party group of MPs recommended yesterday.

Canal water was largely satisfactory, comparing favourably with two rivers, according to the influential Commons environment committee.

However, the MPs say more

work needs to be done to reassure canal users about the quality of inland waterways.

"We would wish to see at the very least regular bacteriological analysis together with a more systematic and reactive approach to water quality," the committee says.

The 11-man team of MPs published its findings after a detailed investigation into the operation and effectiveness of the British Waterways Board, which is responsible for 2,000

miles of navigable waterways. The committee expressed its concern that there had been a decline in water sampling in recent years.

The committee reported that the waterways board should continue to give high priority to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment of canal systems.

Commons Environment Committee Fifth Report: British Waterways Board. Stationery Office: £15.70p.

Stable lad to be first black jockey



Corey Roberts, a stable lad, wearing the red and white silks of Red Rose Racing for the first time. At the age of 17 he is to become Britain's first black jockey and yesterday he said: "This is like a dream come true."

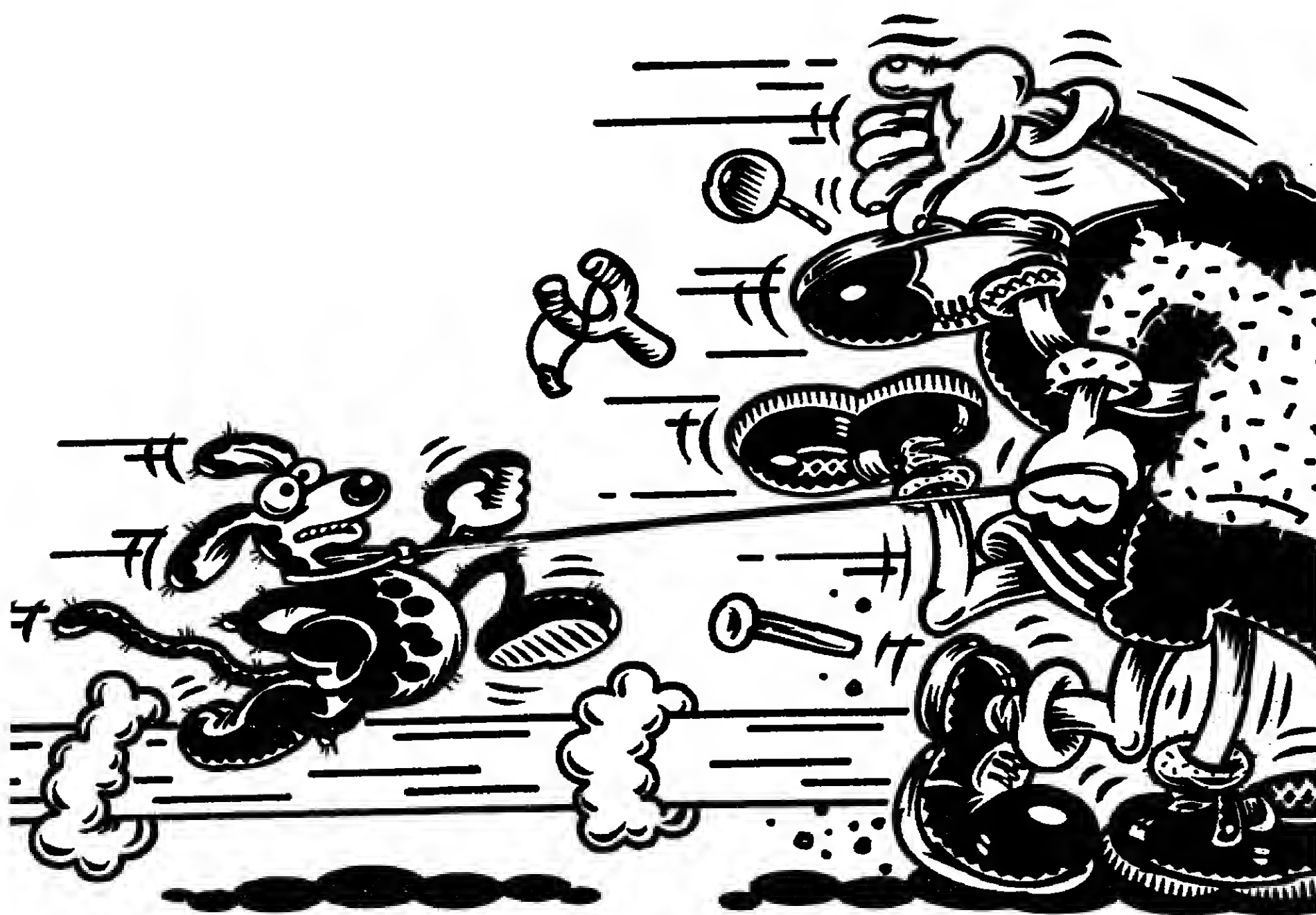
Roberts, who started as a YTS trainee 18 months ago at the stables of Captain J H Wilson, expects to take to the turf for his first flat race within a month. It was Captain Wilson's daughter, the jockey Geraldine Rees, who noticed

his courage and dedication to succeed even though Roberts knew little of horses when he joined the stables.

He was born in Birmingham in 1971, one of seven children, and was fostered at seven to a white family in Wallasey, one of the poorest parts of Merseyside. He said: "I owe everything to the Captain, Geraldine, and everyone at Red Rose Racing. I'm determined to prove to them I was worth taking on."

Racing, page 37

Woolworths 1/2 Price Toy Sale is still on.
(But not for long.)



Higher prices have been charged in five of our larger stores.

WOOLWORTHS

Set-aside deal
Grassland to earn its owner £30,000

By Michael Hornsby, Agriculture Correspondent

A farm that will earn its new owner close to £30,000 a year even if he does no more than occasionally trim the grass has been sold by Lord Sainsbury, chairman of the supermarket chain, a leading land agent disclosed yesterday.

Lord Sainsbury, one of Britain's richest men, put the farm up for sale three months ago. The property, Home Farm at Burkhams, near Alton, Hampshire, was the first to come on the market which had been wholly "set aside" under a European Community (EC) scheme designed to curb surplus food production.

Lane Fox, the land agent, said contracts had been exchanged last week and would be completed soon. They were not yet authorised to reveal the identity of the buyer or the price paid. The guide price for the 367-acre farm and 20 acres of mixed woodland was £350,000.

The controversial set-aside scheme was launched in June of last year. Farmers who agree to take at least a fifth of their arable land out of crop production for five years are paid up to £80 an acre. The set-aside land has to be kept as grassland, planted with trees or used for specified non-agricultural purposes.

Defenders of the scheme say that it is needed to enable farmers to adjust to lower cereal production and prices. Critics contend that it does little to curb production and also diverts attention from the real cause of over-supply — the featherbedding of agriculture in the EC's protected market.

During the first year of the scheme, 1,820 farmers took some 140,000 acres out of production, roughly 1 per cent of Britain's farmland.

Applications for the second year of the scheme are still being submitted. The original deadline of July 31 was extended because of the slow take-up.

Although the set-aside terms appear attractive, participation in the scheme involves a good deal of administrative red tape and farmers have not rushed to take it up. In the EC as a whole, just over one million acres were taken out of production in the first year, mostly in West Germany (425,000 acres) and Italy (400,000 acres).

The European Commission estimates that EC cereal output was reduced by between one and two million tonnes during the first year of set-aside. This is a fairly modest outcome compared with a total EC production of around 160 million tonnes.

Brussels also claims that there is a net financial benefit to the EC budget of £44 for every acre set aside, the amount spent on payments to farmers being outweighed by the savings in market support.

In an effort to give the set-aside scheme in Britain a greater environmental thrust, the Countryside Commission announced last June that it was offering extra payments to farmers who used their set-aside land to restore traditional countryside features, such as hedgerows, and to improve wildlife habitats.

Anxiety to deny Syria diplomatic gains from any release of Westerners by Lebanon's Muslim kidnappers

Hezbollah refines tactics of terror in relentless Islamic crusade

From Christopher Walker
Nicosia

Mr Hussain Musawi, who founded the guerrilla wing of Hezbollah soon after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, admitted for the first time this week that the umbrella organization has links with the kidnappers of Western hostages.

His admission that "some of the organizations holding the hostages are known to us" was greeted with cynicism in many Western embassies, since Hezbollah (Party of God) is known to have been the main instigator of the abductions.

The Iranian-funded group uses *nomes de guerre*, such as Islamic Jihad and the

Revolutionary Justice Organization, and its roots go back to the dawn of political consciousness of Lebanon's 1.2 million Shia Muslims and the radicalization of Shia Muslim youth as a result of Israel's disastrous invasion of 1982.

Until then Hezbollah had been an underground organization dedicated to exporting Iran's Islamic revolution. Its leadership was appointed personally by Ayatollah Khomeini. Financed with up to \$1 million a month from the Iranian exchequer, it was a deadly blend of Islamic extremism and hard military training.

On top of this came the Muslim respect — some would say, love — for martyrdom, which spawned the suicide

bombers. The killing of 241 US Marines and 58 French paratroops in October, 1983 was the sign that Hezbollah had become a military force to be reckoned with. The harshness of Israel's occupation of Lebanon quickly turned Shia Muslims, who had initially welcomed the Israelis as liberators from the domination of the Palestinian guerrillas, into formidable fighters.

The Iranian funds were effectively used not only to buy arms but also to finance a "hearts and minds" operation in three main areas of Lebanon: the southern slums of Beirut, the Bekaa and the economically deprived south, where clinics and schools were set up.

Although Hezbollah was a creation of

Iran and was boosted by the arrival of 350 Iranian Revolutionary Guards in 1982, it found that Lebanese Shias were ready recruits.

Israeli officers accompanying journalists into Lebanon during the Israeli attack on Beirut and subsequent humiliating retreat back to the border admitted privately that Islamic suicide squads were much more difficult to deal with than the Palestinian terrorist groups which had been their main adversaries before the invasion.

"We have got to start training our soldiers to fight people who have no regard for their own lives and who actually seem to want to die," one English-born officer said at the time.

"These young people are told of the sensual pleasures of life after death to such an extent that they would prefer to die rather than live on Earth."

As yesterday's kamikaze lorry bomb attack against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon shows, Muslim extremists are still not short of recruits willing to carry out this sort of mission.

Nevertheless on February 10, 1984, Hezbollah showed that it had discovered a new weapon in its relentless war against Western secular values when Mr Frank Regier, aged 58, a professor at the American University of Beirut, was kidnapped in Lebanon.

The practice of hostage-taking in the Middle East has a history which goes

back to the Crusades, and it was a tactic employed ruthlessly by both sides during Lebanon's civil war. Turning the tradition against Westerners, Hezbollah discovered that it had found a weapon which not only earned a great deal of international publicity, but also, and particularly in the case of France, was financially rewarding when large ransoms were paid.

Now that Hezbollah has learnt the efficacy of kidnapping and kamikaze bombing, few observers believe, even if the present hostage crisis is resolved, that the hard men of the organization will be willing to renounce these still effective tactics for ever.

Spectrum, page 10

Britain plans airlift to Cyprus base for hostages when freed

From Our Own Correspondent, Nicosia

The British Government has laid elaborate contingency plans to evacuate the four British hostages being held in Lebanon by helicopter to a sovereign RAF base in Cyprus, if the latest diplomatic effort to resolve the hostage crisis yields results.

According to Western sources here, Britain is hoping to bring out its captives by air for an initial debriefing and medical treatment at the Princess Mary RAF Hospital in Cyprus, rather than allow the Syrian Government of President Assad to win diplomatic kudos by having them rescued by Damascus.

The British plan would depend on the hostages first being moved across Beirut's "green line" to an American helicopter pad in the Christian east, of the city. The British

realize that their scheme will work only if Syria plays a marginal role in securing any hostage release. Britain's assumption is that Iran will be the key player.

Discussions inside the Foreign Office about the rescue scheme have centred on the

Jerusalem — In an incident highlighting the tense atmosphere on the West Bank, the one-year-old son of a Jewish settler died yesterday from injuries received when his father mistakenly opened fire on an Israeli Army patrol.

gain Syria — with whom Britain has no diplomatic ties — would make internationally if all the hostages were first to travel by road to Damascus, where there is only a small British interests section looked after by the Australian

Embassy and staffed by two junior diplomats and a secretary.

A military spokesman at RAF Akrotiri, decreed as British territory when Cyprus won its independence in 1960, said yesterday: "We have contingency plans for a hostage release but we are not prepared to discuss them in public." An arrangement for a British TV crew to film some of the equipment had been cancelled.

It is understood that the plan, drawn up by the MoD, will involve the use of the RAF's 84 Helicopter Squadron, a team of four crews equipped with five Wessex Mk 5 helicopters whose main duties are air-sea rescue and casualty evacuation for the UN force based in Cyprus.

Leading article, page 13



Mrs al-Wazir, elected to the central committee of the PLO's main Fatah group, talking to Mr Arafat in Tunis yesterday.

Top PLO job given to widow

From Michael Theodorou
Nicosia

The election of Mrs Intissar al-Wazir to the central committee of the PLO's main Fatah group will give hope to Palestinian women activists that they will have a significant role in a future Palestinian state.

Mrs al-Wazir is the first woman to reach the top ranks of PLO leadership, although her election is undoubtedly a mark of respect for her late husband, Khalil al-Wazir, better known by his *nom de guerre*, Abu Jihad (Father of the Holy War).

He founded Fatah with Mr Yasser Arafat more than 30 years ago and remained its military commander until an Israeli hit squad assassinated him last year in the belief that he had inspired and organized the *intifada*.

NEW YORK: In a further attempt to win international recognition for its self-proclaimed state of Palestine, the PLO has applied to sign the four Geneva conventions on the laws of war.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Polish parties to meet Solidarity

Warsaw — Poland's small, previously docile parties yesterday decided to hold talks with Solidarity to explore the possibility of forming a government that would exclude the Communists. Such a government would be quite unprecedented in the Soviet bloc (Roger Boyes writes).

After a heated discussion in the leadership of the Peasants' Party, it was agreed to respond to an offer by Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, to work out possible forms for a non-Communist government. The smaller Democratic Party made a similar decision yesterday.

If the talks succeed it will send ripples throughout Eastern Europe. Although Hungary is paving the way for a multi-party system, and the Soviet parliament is developing a reform caucus within the Communist Party, no country has yet dared to push the Communists out of government.

Pirates kill refugees

Kuala Lumpur (Reuters) — Pirates backed to death more than 40 Vietnamese men and abducted women and children before sinking a refugee boat, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees office said yesterday.

Only 13 survivors, all men, had been rescued by fishermen and workers on an oil rig off Malaysia's north-eastern coast. UNHCR quoted the survivors of Saturday's attack, one of the worst reported this year, as saying the pirates had intercepted the boat carrying 84 people, including 15 women and 11 children, and towed it further out to sea. After robbing them and transferring the women and children to their two boats, the pirates started killing the men in the hold with sticks, iron rods and axes.

Jailed Chinese for hire

Brussels — A Belgian firm has offered to supply Western investors in China with cheap labour from jails (Our Correspondent writes). Volvo, the Swedish car maker, said yesterday it rejected an offer of workers from Chinese jails, put forward by the Belgian company Chinter. A spokesman for the Brussels firm said Volvo had misunderstood the proposal. His company would rent space in Volvo's factory in China, and supply prisoners, whom Volvo would train and pay a nominal salary. "But the reaction was so bad, we are considering dropping the scheme," he said.

Joint assault on algae

Rome — Italy and Yugoslavia have decided to join forces in fighting pollution and the plague of rotting algae that this summer, more than ever before, are threatening the ecological balance of the Adriatic (Paul Bompard writes). During talks in Venice this week between President Cossiga and President Drnovsek and their foreign ministers, the ill-health of the Adriatic, crucial to the tourist industries of both countries, rapidly emerged as of paramount importance. A joint task force will meet every two months.

Turkish inquiry plea

A group of Bulgarian intellectuals has asked President Zhivkov to investigate the circumstances in which tens of thousands of ethnic Turks have fled to Turkey in recent months (Our Foreign Staff writes). A copy of the appeal, which was telephoned to the Munich-based American radio station, Radio Free Europe, was passed to the BBC Bulgarian Service in London. The appeal claimed Bulgaria was becoming isolated internationally because of the exodus and expressed concern about emergency measures introduced to try to redress the loss of Turkish labour.

Bonn jobless total up

Bonn — East German refugees are adding to West Germany's unemployment problem, according to figures given yesterday by Frau Ursula Engelen-Keller, vice-president of the Federal Labour Office (Ian Murray writes). She said that 25,000 of them were listed among the 1,972,504 unemployed in West Germany in July. The refugees lack the necessary training in the modern skills required by West German industry, although they have no language difficulties.

Rebel chief 'poisoned'

Islamabad (Reuters) — A 75-year-old guerrilla chieftain known as the Lion of Kandahar has died in south-east Afghanistan after being poisoned, rebels said yesterday. Haji Abdul Latif, who claimed the allegiance of several thousand Mujahidin fighters, died on Monday and was buried the following day. A spokesman for Mahaz-i-Milli Islami, the rebel group to which Latif belonged, said that his men had detained two bodyguards for questioning.

Soviet troop moves perplex Western monitors

By Michael Evans
Defence Correspondent

Western military intelligence efforts to keep track of the complex restructuring of the Soviet armed forces are being hampered by Moscow's decision to "shuffle" soldiers and equipment from some of the disbanded tank divisions in Eastern Europe into other front-line units, according to sources yesterday.

The clearest evidence of redeployment has been discovered this week by a US congressional delegation on a

visit to military sites in East Germany and the Soviet Union. When shown troops in East Germany, they believed they were part of the six tank divisions to be withdrawn from Eastern Europe under President Gorbachev's unilateral cuts announced during a speech at the United Nations in December last year.

The Soviet leader said that the armed forces would be cut by 500,000, and that 50,000 troops and 10,000 tanks would be pulled out from Eastern Europe. But under

persistent questioning by the Americans, Lieutenant-General Valery Fursin, the Chief of Staff of Soviet forces in East Germany, said that the Kremlin did not plan to remove all elements of the six tank divisions.

He added that weapons, including artillery and air-defence systems, would remain, and would be added to existing units in East Germany as part of the extensive military restructuring, intended to give Soviet forces a defensive character. The

Americans were also told that the 69th Motorized Rifle Regiment, which they watched during an exercise, was one of several units which had been reassigned to a new command, rather than removed from the front line.

Mr Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives armed forces committee and a member of the visiting delegation, said: "It is different than what we thought. What Gorbachev said at the UN was that six tank divisions would be withdrawn and dis-

banded. That is not what is going on."

Soviet officials said the 25th and 32nd Tank Divisions had already been withdrawn from East Germany and disbanded.

But senior US army officials in West Berlin described the new "non-offensive" divisions as a potent force. They also disputed the Soviet figures of the withdrawals already made.

But they emphasized that close monitoring of the restructuring was difficult as Moscow moved much of its

equipment at night when rail lines were free of regular traffic.

"Doing it this way, along with restructuring, makes it very difficult to track the progress of it," Mr Aspin said.

However, despite the US concern and the problems posed for Western military intelligence missions, the reshuffling of personnel and armaments to other units was forecast at the time of President Gorbachev's address at the UN, according to experts yesterday.

Contest over frozen embryos

Genetics riddle for US judge

From Nicholas Beeston, Maryville, Tennessee

Judge Dale Young today retires from the picturesque courthouse in this rural Tennessee town to consider the most contentious ruling of his life.

The amiable Southerner, whose jurisdiction covers the farming community of Blount County in the foothills of the Smokey Mountains, has undergone a crash course in genetic technology this week, an area of science where rapid advances have far outstripped medical ethics and the law.

"I know more about this subject than I ever wanted to," said the judge, with the hapless expression of someone who has no legal precedent to guide him and who knows that no decision he makes will be the right one.

The case began as a straightforward divorce settlement between a young couple who separated amicably and agreed on all property disposition, down to the family cat. Now they have turned it into a landmark issue over the custody of seven frozen embryos.

To Mrs Mary Sue Davis, aged 28, they are all that is left of a painful \$50,000 (about £30,000) medical struggle to have a baby.

"I am the mother of the embryos," she testified on Tuesday.

"I consider them my children. The only person who has a right to them is me."

Last year a record 2,734 babies were born in the US through in vitro fertilization (IVF), the process whereby a woman's egg is removed from the womb and fertilized with sperm before the embryo is placed back in the uterus.

Mrs Davis has tried and failed to have children through IVF and she now believes her last chance of success remains in the laboratory at the East Tennessee Fertility Centre where the seven remaining embryos are being preserved at a temperature of about minus 190°C.

Her former husband, Mr Junior "JR" Davis, aged 30, a refrigeration technician, has

contested her right of custody over the embryos because he no longer wishes to father her child. He argued that he would be "raped" of his reproductive rights if his former wife went through with the pregnancy.

"There is no way I want to put a child of mine in a single-parent home," he testified, recounting his own troubled childhood.

Mrs Davis, with increasing backing from anti-abortion groups, argued that the embryos are the start of life.

That argument appears to have been quashed by Mr John Robertson, a law professor at the University of Texas who helped draw up ethical guidelines for the American Fertility Society.

"The pre-embryo at this stage is not a legal subject," he



Mrs Davis: Insisting on her rights as the mother.

said. "Because it represents potential life, it deserves a special respect above that accorded any other human tissue. But not the respect of a person."

Mrs Davis's lawyer still believes he has one ace remaining and has flown in Dr Jérôme Loejune, a French geneticist who pioneered research into the cause of Down's Syndrome.

After hearing the geneticist's testimony this morning and lawyers' summaries, Judge Young will retire and is expected to make his ruling by the end of this month. Lawyers believe the case will go to the Supreme Court because there is no law or precedent to decide a case such as this.

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Games boycott threatened over rebel cricket tour

From Robert Cockburn, Canberra

Some black African countries, angered by next January's rebel cricket tour to South Africa by a group of England players, are considering a boycott of the Commonwealth Games which begin on the same day in Auckland, New Zealand.

According to Mr Benjamin Mkapa, the Foreign Minister of Tanzania, the only real guarantee of the Games proceeding without disruption now lies in Britain not attending, voluntarily or otherwise.

At the close of the three-day conference of a committee of Commonwealth foreign ministers on sanctions against South Africa yesterday, Mr Mkapa said: "If Britain did not attend the Games, I think everyone else would be there."

He was speaking immediately after Mr Joe Clark, the Canadian Foreign Minister, the committee's chairman, closed proceedings with an expression of the delegates' confidence that the Games would go ahead.

Mr Mkapa said later: "No, I am not as confident. I don't

know how confident (Mr Clark) is, incidentally. Certainly I do not rule out the possibility of boycotts. A number of African countries may not attend."

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, said there was still real anger among the ministers over the rebel cricketers. "Nobody is dewy-eyed," he said. "These are real problems that have arisen and very real anger that has been generated by what is seen as the selfishness, perhaps the naivety, a bit of greed, on the part of the players, jeopardizing other athletes."

Concern was shared by Mr Russell Marshall, the New Zealand Foreign Minister, who said Mrs Thatcher should now personally condemn the rebel cricketers.

"Mr Moynihan has been very outspoken," he said, but he added: "Sports ministers are important, but Prime Ministers even more so. If Mrs Thatcher would comment as Mr Hawke has done, I think the chances would be much

stronger that there would be a full turnout at the Games."

Six leading Australian rugby players this week rejected offers to play on a rebel tour to South Africa after strong pressure from the Australian Government.

Mr Marshall said there were also mercenary reasons for wanting the Commonwealth Games to be widely supported. Without Britain, Canada and Australia, the loss of international television rights could well stop the Games on financial grounds.

In a final communiqué the foreign ministers' committee expressed fears of South African interference in the coming elections in Namibia. Mr Ramphal said: "If these elections go awry, all our expectations for Namibia really go up in smoke."

With less than three months to the elections in Namibia, the Commonwealth now says it is vital to send in an observer group to guarantee fair play. There is a fear that Namibia will continue to be threatened by South Africa

before and after the November elections and independence next year.

The communiqué said: "The Committee concluded that the challenge facing Namibia in the post-electoral period both before and after independence would be daunting. Conditions were very uncertain and, even if as was to be hoped, the election process was free and fair, the success of the expression of the people's will could be frustrated by subsequent political and economic pressures from South Africa."

Commonwealth countries remain divided on the issue of sanctions against South Africa. The implementation of immediate and tougher trade sanctions, favoured by many black Commonwealth countries, is being opposed by Australia and Canada, which support wider use of financial sanctions first.

Mr Clark said that governments which rejected the use of sanctions would be specifically targeted by newly formed lobby groups.

Woman wins death penalty appeal

Lorraine Cohen, of New Zealand, leaving Kuala Lumpur Supreme Court in Malaysia yesterday escorted by prison officers. Cohen, who was sentenced to hang for drug trafficking, had her sentence commuted to life imprisonment yesterday. The five-judge court upheld her son's 20-year life imprisonment term.

Lord President Tan Sri Hamid Omar ruled that the High Court trying the case had failed to consider whether the drugs possessed by Cohen, aged 45, were for her own consumption (Reuter reports).

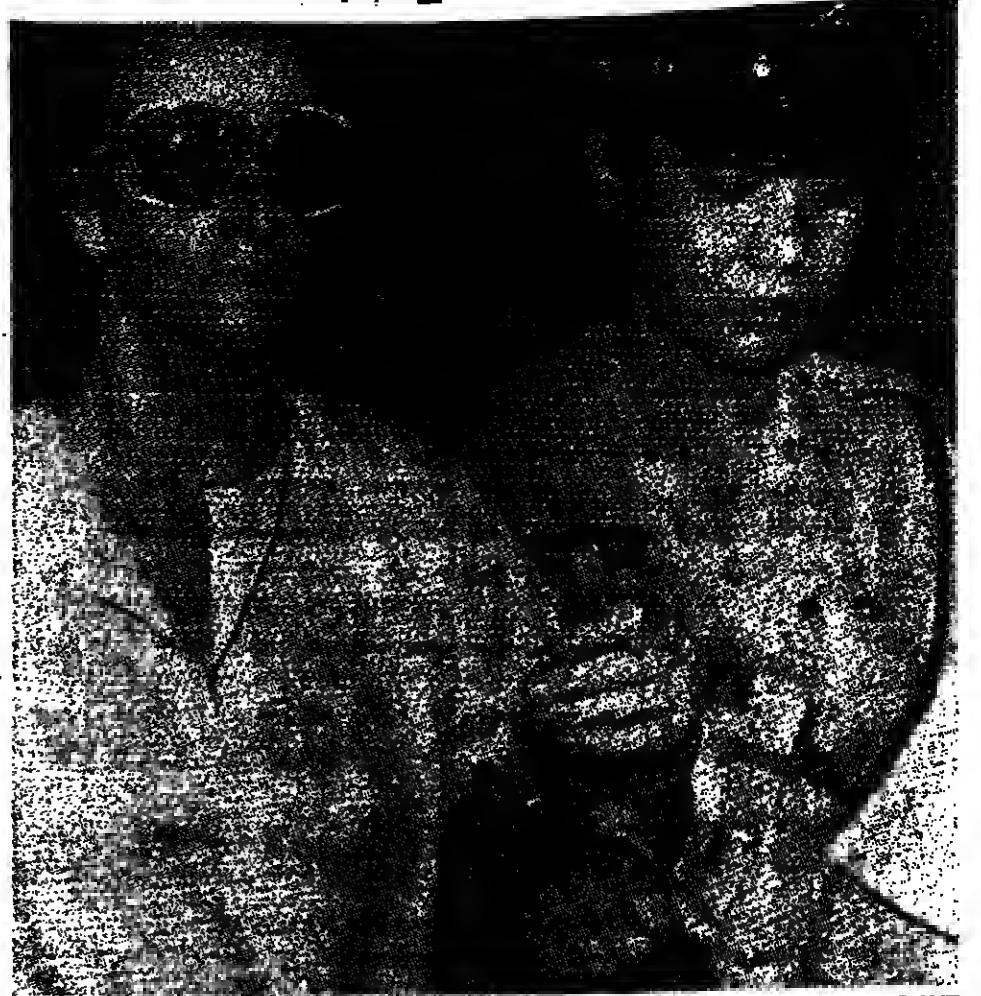
"In view of this, we have to give her the benefit of the doubt," he said.

"I am relieved... it's a surprise," said Cohen, the first foreigner to appeal successfully against a death sentence under Malaysia's drug laws.

Cohen and her son, Aaron Shelton, aged 22, appealing against their 1987 convictions, remained composed throughout the hearing.

The Government lost an appeal to the Supreme Court to impose a death sentence on Shelton.

The pair were found guilty of heroin-trafficking by a High Court on the resort island of Penang. They were arrested in early 1985 as they were leaving the island.



Sanctions split benefits No.10

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Commonwealth Foreign Ministers committee on sanctions against South Africa, which met in Canberra, is likely to have reduced rather than increased pressure on Mrs Thatcher to agree to tougher sanctions measures.

She will now go to the Heads of Government Conference in Kuala Lumpur in October with a chance of appearing less isolated than before, as the Canberra meet-

ing showed divisions in the pro-sanctions lobby over the extent and timing (not the principle) of further sanctions.

When 45 Commonwealth nations met in 1987, Mrs Thatcher was the only leader to oppose additional sanctions against Pretoria. Against her wishes, the conference appointed a committee of eight foreign ministers to work out a sanctions strategy. From a Whitehall perspective, the

committee appears to have scored a tactical goal.

The eight agreed on the need to intensify sanctions but there were differences over how far these should go and whether the Commonwealth should act as a group or seek international support.

Despite denials, it appears that Canada and Australia had reservations about a report commissioned from Dr Joe Hanlon, an American re-

searcher. Some think these reservations amount to a split.

The Hanlon plan seeks to halt foreign imports of South African minerals and agricultural and manufactured goods, impose an effective oil embargo, and intensify existing sanctions. Sources said the ministers agreed on the need to step up sanctions as a whole, but deferred a decision on trade to the Kuala Lumpur meeting.

Mr Clark said that govern-

ments which rejected the use of sanctions would be specifically targeted by newly formed lobby groups.

Mr Clark said that govern-

Witness boosts Kenya murder theory

From A Correspondent, Nairobi

A witness on the first day of the inquest here into the death of Julie Ward, a Briton whose dismembered remains were found in a Kenyan game reserve last September, said yesterday that a pathologist had told him that her severed lower leg had been found set in a running position.

Mr Paul Weld-Dixon, a wildlife photographer and friend of Miss Ward, said the

police pathologist at the mortuary, a day after the remains were found, had held them up and said: "The leg and jaw bone have been severed with a sharp instrument."

He had also said the leg had set in rigor mortis in the posture of someone running, with the forearm of the shin in line with the leg. A clean 4in. cut had been made on the calf.

"This makes it a case of

murder," the pathologist had said. Yet when the autopsy report appeared the words "cleanly cut" had been crudely overtyped with the words "torn and cracked".

Early in the investigation, police claimed Miss Ward had been killed and eaten by wild animals. But her father, Mr John Ward, who has spent £25,000 and flown to Kenya several times to investigate his

daughter's death, believes he has proof that she was murdered.

The inquest was told of a woman who had come to Kenya to photograph wildlife, had fallen in love with the country and had decided she wanted to settle there.

Yesterday Mr Ward arrived at the court carrying two heavy files containing the results of his inquiries.

Thatcher 'model for apartheid'

From Gavin Bell, Johannesburg

Mrs Thatcher may not yet be aware of it, but she has emerged as the unwitting champion of a scheme to partition South Africa into racially based states.

Her views on Europe are being hailed by the South African Conservative Party — politically somewhat to the right of her own — as an inspired vision applicable to the apartheid dilemma.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, who is the party's spokesman on economic affairs, explained the connection this week in the first public debate of the South African general election campaign.

"Partition brings prosperity, and nobody else but Mrs Thatcher tells us this," he said. "Let me read to you what she says about how to bring prosperity to Europe."

Mr Derby-Lewis quoted at length the Prime Minister's views on promoting co-operation between independent states, while preserving different traditions, parliamentary powers and national pride.

"It would be folly, she says, to try to fit them into some sort of identikit European personality. "I say that if Mrs Thatcher believes that this can work in Europe, where they don't have the added complication of racial differences, then I don't see why it couldn't succeed in South Africa. Our party will see that this policy does succeed."

The Conservatives are un-

likely to be given that opportunity, since the prevailing view is that the ruling National Party will be returned to power with a reduced majority in the election on September 6.

The more cautious Nationalist approach to constitutional reform was presented in vague terms by Mr Andre Fourie, who is standing for re-election in a southern Johannesburg suburb.

"We are committed to reform, but it must be orderly and pragmatic," he said.

"We stand for a democracy, in which there is no domination of one group by another, what we have to reconcile in South Africa are the fears of the minorities and the aspirations of the majority."

How the National Party proposes to achieve this goal remains uncertain.

It rejects the Westminster style of parliamentary democracy, which would lead inevitably to black majority rule, and appears to be heading towards a more elaborate system of self-determination, which would safeguard white interests.

The recently formed Democratic Party, a coalition of liberal groups, is defending the moral high ground with proposals for universal franchise to a federal system.

Dr Zac de Beer, one of its three co-leaders, said that apartheid was largely to blame for the steady economic decline of South Africa.

Bus bomb kills 17

Chandigarh, India (AP, Reuter) — A powerful bomb hidden in a plastic lunch box exploded on a bus bound for Delhi, killing 17 people, including two children, and injuring 30 others, police said. There were no immediate claims of responsibility for the blast, which occurred in Haryana state near Karnal.

Delhi: An indefinite curfew was enforced on the northern Indian town of Jammu after suspected Sikh militants shot dead five cinema-goers and wounded seven more (AFP reports). The curfew followed fears of a Hindu backlash to the killings.

Rebel raid

Maputo (Reuter) — Renamo rebels killed 54 people and wounded 17 in southern Mozambique on Monday night, only hours before their leaders were due to open peace talks with Mozambican churchmen in Kenya, the semi-official daily Noticias reported.

Fiji pay rise

Suva (Reuter) — Fiji's economy, hit by recession after two coups in 1987, has improved beyond expectations, said Mr Josevata Kamikamica, the Finance Minister, ordering a 6 per cent rise for workers after a two-year pay freeze.

Cocaine haul

Mexico City (AFP) — The Mexican Navy seized more than two tonnes of pure cocaine on board a Panamanian flag freighter off Mexico's north-west coast.

Killer cassava

Lagos (Reuter) — Nigerians are dying of poisoning because new quick ways of cooking cassava, a staple for the poor, fail to remove cyanide from the root, state television said.

Floods chaos

Dhaka (Reuter) — The survivors of floods in north-east Bangladesh that have killed nearly 200 people face the threat of hunger and disease, said officials, who estimate that more than half a million citizens are stranded.

Poison murder

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) — Mr P. Ramuloo, aged 34, a top aide to a Malaysian MP, died after four unidentified men forced him to drink weed killer at Ipoh, 125 miles north of here.

Light planes

Wellington (AFP) — Air New Zealand has given its stewards three months to slim down and shape up or face disciplinary action as part of a multi-million-dollar image revamp, a spokesman said.

Fatal blow

Windhoek (Reuter) — A man accidentally shot himself dead while using his gun as a club to try to put an injured porcupine out of its misery after he ran it over, Namibian police said.

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Moment of triumph for Socialist leader mars Kaifu takeover

From Joe Joseph, Tokyo

Miss Takako Doi, the punchy and popular chairwoman of Japan's Socialist opposition, had another chance to thumb her nose at the floundering Liberal Democratic Party when she was elected Japan's first woman Prime Minister yesterday in a vote in the upper house. But the triumph was purely academic.

Her victory was quickly trumped by the constitutionally more powerful lower house, where the Liberal Democratic majority ensured that Mr Toshiki Kaifu, the party's chosen new front man, became Japan's third Prime Minister this year, though perhaps not its last.

In the event of the two chambers picking different nominees for Prime Minister, the decision of the lower house wins, according to Ja-

pan's Constitution. Although the loss to Miss Doi delayed rather than dented Mr Kaifu's carefully orchestrated promotion, the embarrassment underlined the new political mood in Japan and how the Liberal Democratic Party — which has ruled for 34 years — can no longer rely on loyalties that once never required a second thought.

It was the first time in 41 years that the two chambers of Parliament had disagreed about who should run the country and the first time ever that a woman had got anywhere near the post, however briefly.

Miss Doi, whose charisma and plain talking helped to rob the party of its once secure upper house majority in elections last month, predicted: "Today is the beginning of the end for the LDP's monopoly control of politics. This, I believe, is certain. I will strive for the lower house to be dissolved for a general election at the earliest possible date."

More Japanese are listening to Miss Doi, though apparently not many in the Government and none among the menacing right-wing extremists who drove through Tokyo yesterday in noisy military trucks to observe what they call "Anti-Soviet Day" and demand the return by Moscow of four disputed islands in the Kurils, north of Japan.

Just how little the party has learnt from or bowed to the new breeze blowing through Japan was made clear when the Government picked its

new ministerial line-up. Even before Mr Kaifu was formally named Prime Minister yesterday, the hand of his benefactor and predecessor-but-one, Mr Noboru Takeshita, was guiding the choice of the new Cabinet.

The ill-concealed meddling again fired speculation that Mr Kaifu, who is inexperienced and has little influence in the party, will serve as Prime Minister as long as Mr Takeshita finds it convenient.

The hand of Mr Takeshita, who has ruled Japan by remote control since being forced to resign in June over the Recruit bribery scandal, was clearly evident in the choice of the most senior party jobs. Although these posts are outside the Cabinet, their incumbents effectively shape government policy.

Mr Ichiro Ozawa, who is a former Home Affairs Minister and one of Mr Takeshita's closest aides, had already got to work as the Liberal Democratic Party's new Secretary-General yesterday morning. This guarantees Mr Takeshita a proxy at the party's most important policy-making meetings.

As a reward to the other two big party factions who joined Mr Takeshita in backing Mr Kaifu, Mr Shunjiro Karasawa, a former Posts and Telecommunications Minister, was picked as chairman of the party's decision-making Executive Council, while the outgoing Foreign Minister, Mr Hiroshi Mitsuoka, was chosen to chair the Policy Affairs Research Council.



Miss Doi: Victory in upper house overruled by lower.

Bangkok monks arrested



Thirty dissident monks of an orthodox Buddhist sect, escorted by Thai police, leaving their religious centre in central Bangkok on Tuesday night to board buses taking them to a detention centre for questioning after refusing to stop wearing their saffron robes. Police later said they had released 26 of more than a hundred members of the sect arrested on

charges of violating ecclesiastical law (AFP reports). A police spokesman said the 26 who had been released were genuine monks ordained under the Sangha Supreme Council's regulations. Phra Bodhirak, leader of the sect, who had ordained most of the dissident clerics, was arrested in June but released later on bail pending trial on similar charges.

Pacific 'offers' lure residents of Hong Kong

From Chris Pomeroy, Hong Kong

The South China Morning Post headlined its main front-page story yesterday: "South Pacific islands lure HK residents." An Australian businessman was offering Hong Kong residents special immigration status in New Caledonia, Tahiti and Fiji in exchange for a minimum investment of just under \$50,000.

For Mr Horatio Cheung, the chief executive of Freedom of Movement and Right of Abode Ltd, Hong Kong's only non-profit-making immigration consultancy, the shiny offer is yet another piece of fallout from the massacre in Tiananmen Square.

He is not a little dubious about the offer, contained in a blurred fax message from a number in Queensland. "Before I can make a recommendation to my clients I must have an authority from the respective governments saying that they have authority to act for them," says Mr Cheung circumspectly. "There are so many crooks about these days."

Emigration is big business in Hong Kong. Never mind this free-market colony of 5.6 million people is the world's eleventh-largest trading partner and that its per capita income is second only to Japan in the fastest-growing region in the world. Private academic polls estimate that 40 per cent would leave, given the chance to secure a second passport before 1997, the date China resumes sovereignty of Hong Kong.

Last year some 50,000 left, mainly to Canada, Australia and the US. Most are higher

income middle managers, often with young families. Few have yet returned with their new passports.

Since Tiananmen Square, ideas to rejuvenate or relocate Hong Kong have been coming thick and fast. The Adam Smith Institute suggested relocating Hong Kong in the north of Scotland. Others suggested northern Australia or the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean. A leading business magnate wants the United Nations to shift from New York and declare the territory a UN trust.

With the ideas have come other more distasteful propositions. A few days ago Mr Cheung received a letter from an Australian businessman offering to lease an island in the remote Pacific kingdom of Tonga to would-be emigrants. For £12,500 a year an investor could become a protected person under Tongan law. An additional £3,500 bought residency and a passport. Says Mr Cheung: "I'm not interested in this sort of deal. The island has no water or electricity."

Recent attempts to meet the Tongan scheme's promoter, a Mr Mike Prosser, were rudely repelled. "I'm sick and tired of being chased by journalists," said Mr Prosser before skipping an interview and flying back to Sydney.

"These schemes are just like making a bank deposit," concludes Mr Cheung. "But I have the feeling that when you want to transfer the money out there might be some difficulties. We were set up to help people in Hong Kong, not to help them get into trouble."

After Tiananmen repression, bourgeois liberalism lives on

China's youth relishes the American dream

From Catherine Sampson, Peking

In the heart of Peking, young people wolf-whistle and jump up to dance as a George Michael look-alike struts on stage in an intimate bar. Troops with submachine-guns still man key intersections and newspapers inveigh against Westernization, but in the Superstar bar, bourgeois liberalism is up and boogieing.

The United States may be the evil empire these days, but it is the American dream which inspired the decor here. Posters of the Golden Gate bridge and Marilyn Monroe hang next to the original rebel without a cause, James Dean. Young women dressed as if for Tokyo or Hong Kong nightclubs sit at candle-lit tables accompanied by men who do not try to compete in the fashion stakes.

The waitresses, one of whom is a first-year student working her way through college, are dressed in short, tight purple cocktail dresses and frilly white aprons. They ferry high-priced bottles of wine or cans of imported beer to the

tables. Dancing has in the past been condemned as degenerate, and even now the dangerous combination of dancing and alcohol is almost unheard of. Most discos only serve soft drinks.

The evening starts off with tame "Karaoke" singing. This popular import from Japan

Hong Kong (AP) — Eighteen criminals were executed in the southern Chinese city of Canton yesterday, including a man from the nearby Portuguese enclave of Macao, the pro-Peking New Evening Post reported. The crimes committed by the condemned men included robbery, murder and rape, the newspaper reported. Two of those executed were policemen accused of smuggling. It appeared that the cases were not connected with the recent pro-democracy protests. China releases no figures on capital punishment, but more than 10,000 criminals are believed to have been executed since 1983, when an anti-crime drive was initiated.

consists of a member of the audience taking the microphone and singing along to taped backing music and a budget video. It is an unusual craze for both Japan and China, neither known for their extrovert individuals. But at the Superstar bar, the appalling "Karaoke" is soon

abandoned in favour of two young men who take the stage in turn, both with more paoache and zeal than musical prowess.

One has shoulder-length hair and wears beaded denims. The other bears an uncanny resemblance to George Michael which he

takes his place on the video. This is not bourgeois liberalism for just anyone. The doorman collects a cover charge of 20 yuan. At over £3 this represents a substantial portion of an ordinary worker's monthly pay packet of about £25. But these are not the ordinary workers; they are the nouveaux riches who have made money in private business spawned by 10 years of economic reform.

Now, both they and the music to which they are listening are being roundly criticized in the national press. Mr Zhao Ziyang, the ousted Communist Party chief, has been accused of letting pop music get out of hand. And private traders are accused of earning unreasonably high amounts of money.

Most bars are privately run, and no one knows whether or not they will be shut down. So far, the authorities have closed only those which double as brothels.

Surprisingly the Superstar bar is a state-run joint venture

with a Canton enterprise, and seems to be thriving.

Whatever their memories of June 4, when the Army shot its way bloodily into Peking to put an end to demonstrations calling for more freedom, these young people are displaying a kind of liberation that should make China's leaders pause for thought.

How, after all, can heavy-handed political propaganda and the Communist Party of little imagination counter or control such spontaneity?

In fact one young woman suggested that bars could help the Government to keep the people off the streets.

"If there had been more places like this, people would not have had to go to Tiananmen Square in the evening for their entertainment," she said.

For the moment, demonstrations and government crackdowns are the last thing on anyone's mind. "Madonna" is singing, there is a beer on the table, and the beat goes on.

Manila welcomes offer on US bases

From Vyryan Tenorio, Manila

Singapore's offer last week to help the Philippines host US military bases in the region could have a significant impact on forthcoming negotiations over the future of bases in the Philippines.

Mr Raul Manglapus, the Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary, said this week that by making the offer "Singapore is saying the Philippines is no longer alone" in shouldering the political burden of having the bases.

"We are now going to have to act with a new set of realities," he said.

The offer comes at a time when President Aquino and her officials are to discuss the Government's position before negotiations begin on the Philippine-US bases agreement that expires in September, 1991.

Mrs Aquino has convened a National Security Council meeting for the first time since she created the council in 1986. Vice-President Salvador Laurel, who openly supports the retention of the bases, is due to attend.

No date has yet been set for negotiations to start between the US and the Philippines, but Mrs Aquino's visit to the US in November is expected to pave the way for the talks.

Mrs Aquino has maintained that she would "keep her options open" on the bases, but leading opponents are increasing pressure on her Government to take a definite stand.

Addressing the Singapore Parliament last Friday, the Minister of State, Mr George Yeo, said that Singapore was prepared to host some US military forces "to make it easier for the Philippines to

continue to host the US bases there".

Singapore — and, to a lesser extent, Malaysia — are the only Asian countries that have openly supported a continued American military presence in the region. Asein consists of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Mr Manglapus said Singapore's move was in response to his public appeal to

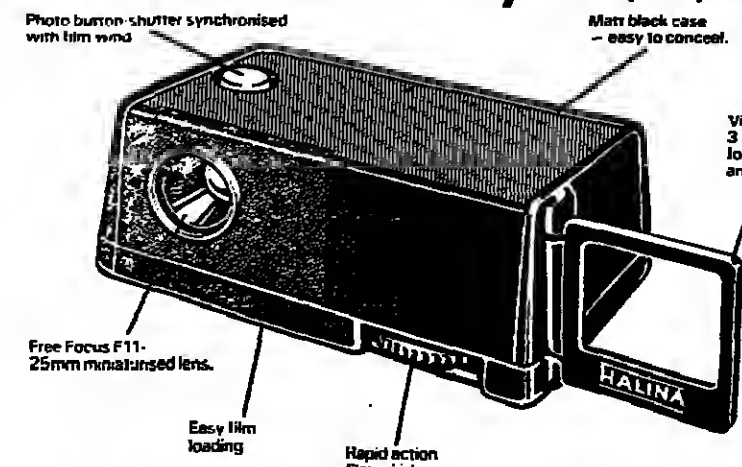
Manila (AP) — A former Prime Minister under Mr Ferdinand Marcos has agreed to testify against him in a United States court where the ousted President and his wife face charges of embezzling millions from the Philippine treasury, officials said yesterday. The Justice Secretary, Mr Sedfrey Ordovez, said the offer was made by Mr Cesar Virata, who served as Finance Minister and Prime Minister in the Marcos administration.

Asein countries in 1987 and 1988 to share the burden of hosting the bases in the region.

The Philippines has several US military installations, the biggest of which are Clark air base and Subic naval base. Opponents believe that the presence of US bases in the country poses a threat to the country's security in the event of an international conflict.

Mr Yeo conceded that Singapore's facilities could not possibly replace Clark and Subic in size and strategic location. It is widely said that the most Singapore could take in would be a couple of squadrons of fighters and possibly two warships. But the US could easily relocate the units in Japan.

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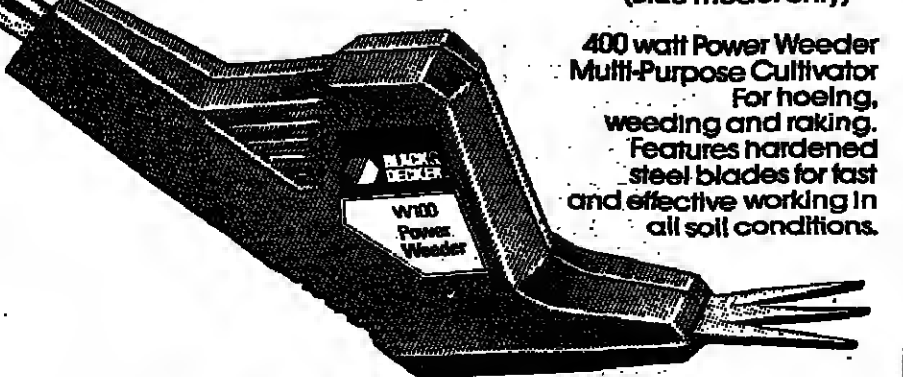
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Islam's unholy warrior

THE TIMES PROFILE

ALI AKBAR MOHTASHEMI

Hijatoleslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who arose from the black-robed ranks of Iranian mullahs last week with a call for a new holy war against the United States, attracts strong feelings as easily as he incites them. "He wouldn't care whether he shot you in the back or the front" is the judgement of one former friend and colleague in a previous Iranian administration.

The godfather of Hezbollah — the "Party of God" militia — and now Iran's Interior Minister, Mohtashemi has been an outspoken critic of the newly elected president Rafsanjani's conciliatory gestures towards the West during the current hostage crisis. He has urged the Lebanese Hezbollah to attack US interests. "He's the kind of Muslim nationalist who sees a man on the Moon and is devastated by it because the man on the Moon is a Christian, the old Crusader enemy, whose civilization has outshone all the others," says a former senior official in the foreign ministry.

Apart from that, Mohtashemi believes in nothing very particular. He wants to be president, and for a 43-year-old, he has made good progress. According to reliable information from Tehran, he has been offered the post of vice-president in the forthcoming Rafsanjani administration; but he appears to see greater long-term potential in holding on to the superior power base offered by his present role.

Mohtashemi, says one commentator close to the ruling clerical establishment, is not challenging Rafsanjani in his own right but sees himself merely as a mouthpiece of the Khomeini family, and particularly of Ahmad, the late Ayatollah's 49-year-old son, who cherishes the hope of one day succeeding his father in the supreme office of Guardian Theologian. Other than that, he has a scanty ideological programme.

At present, three vital departments of government are controlled by Ahmad Khomeini's protégés: the Interior Ministry, the Intelligence Ministry and the central newsroom of the state broadcasting conglomerate. Rafsanjani wants to wrest control of these departments from Ahmad. Hence the rude and rebartative noises emanating from the Interior Ministry in recent days.

Ali Akbar Mohtashemi was born into a relatively affluent family in Tehran in 1946. After a few years of secondary education, he formed a friendship with Ahmad Khomeini, and went to Iraq to study theology when Ahmad decided to join his father in exile there. In the shrine city of Najaf he became a pupil of the rebel Ayatollah. His heart, it is said, was out in theology — although, as one of the youngest students, his tasks included holding up the corners of Khomeini's clerical robe in the mosque as the teacher washed before prayers.

Even there in Najaf, the students were divided among themselves. One, Mohammad Montazeri, nicknamed "Ayatollah Ringo Starr" through his resemblance to the Beatle, was known as pro-Libyan, because he reputedly received money from Colonel Gaddafi's envoys. Mohtashemi and Ahmad Khomeini, on the other hand, were pro-Syrian. All of them travelled frequently to the Lebanon, where they received training in guerrilla warfare and sabotage in Fatah camps.

The group of Khomeinists in Najaf in Iraq had its equivalent in the shrine city of Qom in Iran. Among the latter's leaders was Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani; he

and Mohtashemi disliked one another because Rafsanjani, according to Mohtashemi, was "on the path of America". Mohtashemi now believes the comparatively moderate Rafsanjani to be the major obstacle to his political progress.

By all accounts, the students made an unlovable group. A

number of them burnt down a crowded cinema in the city of Abadan at the height of the revolution, killing more than 400 people. Others forged university awards and called themselves doctors. Some, including a currently serving minister, undermined the commitment to a political hunger strike in Paris by

being prosecuted for shoplifting.

During Khomeini's brief exile in Paris in 1978 and in the early months of the return to Iran, Mohtashemi helped to answer the telephone and fixed appointments, effectively controlling access to the ear of the Imam. His total loyalty meant that he could be entrusted with any secret.

He is believed to have been heavily involved in the storming of the American embassy in November 1979 — which resulted in the incarceration of 52 diplomats for 444 days. Over the next subsequent few years he continued to build his power base. Then, in 1982, a large sum of money allocated to assist poor Shiites and Palestinians in Lebanon went missing (Mohtashemi likes to tell his audiences that the money had been given to Rafsanjani to distribute). Thought to be a better guardian of Iranian money, the militant Mohtashemi was sent to Damascus as ambassador on Khomeini's personal orders.

It was in Damascus that he strengthened Iranian influence on the region by transforming the existing disparate nuclei of Shia militants into the Hezbollah. The Iranian embassy in Damascus quickly became the nerve centre of anti-American and anti-Israeli operations in the Levant: the new wave of Muslim kidnapping was born. In 1984, Mohtashemi lost three fingers in a parcel bomb addressed personally to him. He immediately claimed that it was the work of Israel, but Shia opponents made more plausible candidates. He had trampled on too many toes.

An old acquaintance recalls: "He is a gregarious little man, warm and friendly, at least to your face. Though he wouldn't smoke opium himself, he often used to sit for hours around the charcoal to chat and laugh with his more powerful friends who did." This has not stopped his ministry sending more than 700 opium

smugglers to the gallows this year, and a further 5,000 addicts to labour camps.

Now married and a father, Mohtashemi is not known to have any cultural hobbies. Indeed, the raising of any question regarding the cultural inclinations of most ruling mullahs in Tehran is likely to result in cries of derision. The cerebral game of chess was banned by them as likely to corrupt and although that restriction has now been lifted, art among the majority of ruling mullahs does not extend much beyond melodic recitation of the Koran. "Mohtashemi's way of relaxing," says the same acquaintance, "is to listen to gossip about power. He is a crusader for Islam, and he is also a barbarian. Wherever he ruled would become a cultural desert."

The prospects for his further advancement depend on the power struggle now unfolding in Tehran. Rafsanjani is desperately trying to wrest control of vital ministries and the news media from Mohtashemi's mentor, Ahmad Khomeini, and Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the new nominal leader and Guardian Theologian. The outcome will not be clear until the Islamic Majlis (parliament) meets next week to consider Rafsanjani's administration. But most observers in Tehran expect that it will be a coalition government divided within itself and ultimately unable to end the present mess.

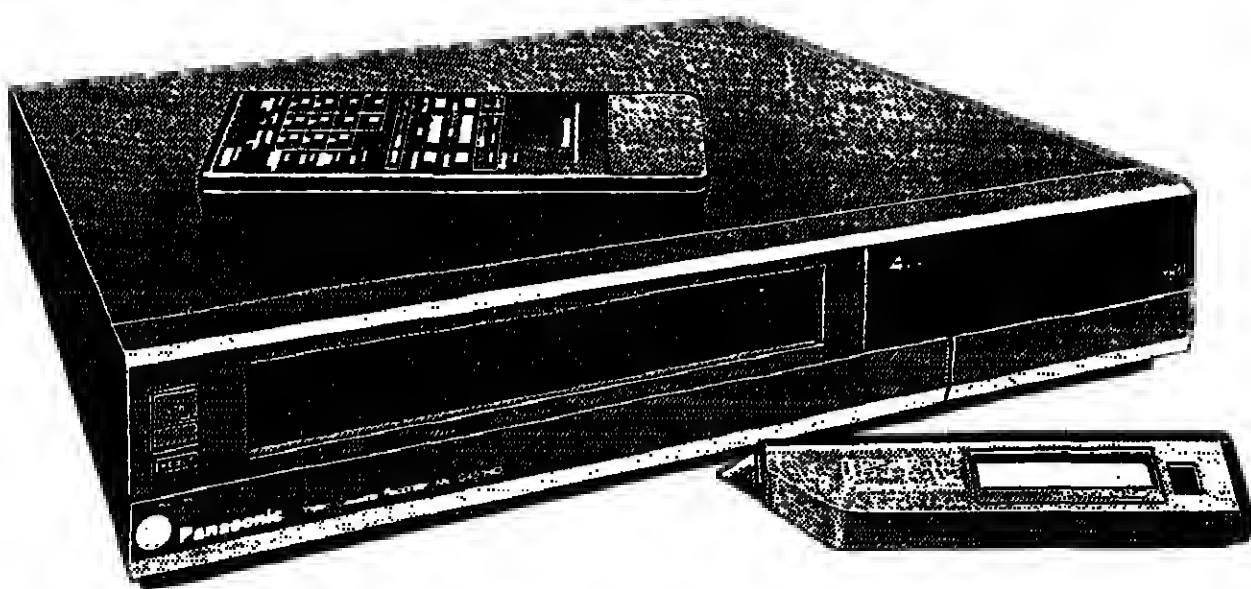
Most important of all, in the longer term, none of Iran's current or prospective leaders seems to realize that for as long as the country's population of 53 million grows at the present rate of almost four per cent a year — doubling in size every 18 years — they will have little chance of arresting its further impoverishment. The resulting political turmoil would certainly suit the ambitions of Ahmad Khomeini and his chief protégé, Ali Akbar Mohtashemi.



BIOGRAPHY

1946: Born in Tehran
1970s: Studies "intermediate theology" in Iran and Iraq. Receives military training in Palestinian camps in Lebanon
1978: Flies to Paris with Khomeini when the latter is expelled by Iraq
1979: Returns to Iran with Khomeini to overthrow monarchy. Involved in holding US diplomats hostage. Works in Khomeini's office
1982: Appointed ambassador in Damascus. Sets up Hezbollah in Lebanon
1984: Loses three fingers in parcel bomb. Blames Israel, but Shia opponents suspected
1985: Is appointed interior minister

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Coining the right word

Asset-stripping? Certainly not! All the BAT bidders propose is a little, er...

Whether or not his takeover bid for BAT succeeds, Sir James Goldsmith has enriched the English lexicon. I hope that the lexicographers noted in their databases the picture in yesterday's blots of Goldsmith and his partners beaming happily to scare even Silly Red Riding Hood, beneath a banner with the cute device: The Case For Unbundling. "Unbundling", with its connotations of tidying up a mess, is so much more up-beat a word than "asset stripping".

The semantic scholars at Lowe Bell Financial Ltd, the firm that is handling the publicity for the Hoylake takeover bid, argue that unbundling is not the same as asset stripping at all, at all. Nick Miles comments: "Asset stripping, which happened mainly in the Fifties and Sixties, is when you take over a moribund company with the intention of closing it down, selling off its dead bones, and putting people out of work. Unbundling means that you intend to retain the core business, and spin off the rest, without anything being closed down."

Goldsmith himself coined the word. They had been discussing how to describe their bid in a positive way. Disconglomeration gave the required meaning of breaking up a conglomerate, which has recently become a too-worried-but-it-was-a-monthful Goldsmith thought "disaggregate" sounded too surgical, and was not quite what he had in mind. At the last minute he came up with "unbundling", with its implication of coming in to tidy up a complex jumble of assets that are not being run properly, like a nanny tidying up after the children.

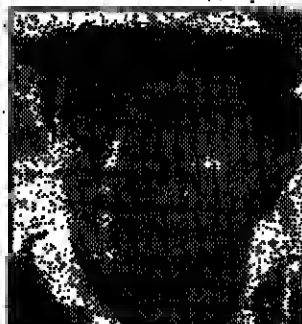
After sex and death, money is the richest source of euphemism in English. Even in a period when market forces are seen as the only engine for society, the money-makers still feel the need to put a noble label on their activities. Thus, the personnel manager's classic expression of the most difficult disclosure of all: "I'm afraid we're going to have to let you go."

Euphemism means literally "to speak well of". It is an old superstition that you make things better by speaking favourably of them. So, the ancient Greeks pacified the notorious Black Sea by calling it the Euxine, "friendly to travellers", and modified the Euxine by naming them the Euxinians, "the kindly ones". Euphemism is the use of a mild or vague expression as a substitute for blunt precision or disagreeable truth.

Dr Robert Barchfield, the editor of *A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary*, says: "Euphemism seems to be a necessary part of the machinery of language. The Anglo-Saxon for a lavatory was a *gang*, a going place. Euphemisms reflect social attitudes. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers called a prostitute a 'shiner'. In the 16th century she became a courtesan, in the 18th century a *fille de joie*, in the 19th century a *scarlet woman*; and today, I understand, she is a call girl. Death has become our taboo. When Arthur Koestler committed suicide, he called it self-deliverance, and the term has been adopted officially by RSL."

In language great and small, from the bathroom to the boardroom, it is worth unbundling the precise meaning behind the handsome words.

Philip Howard



TOMORROW

Alan Edwards is a gamekeeper. How does he feel about birds of prey? Spectrum looks at life and death on the moors



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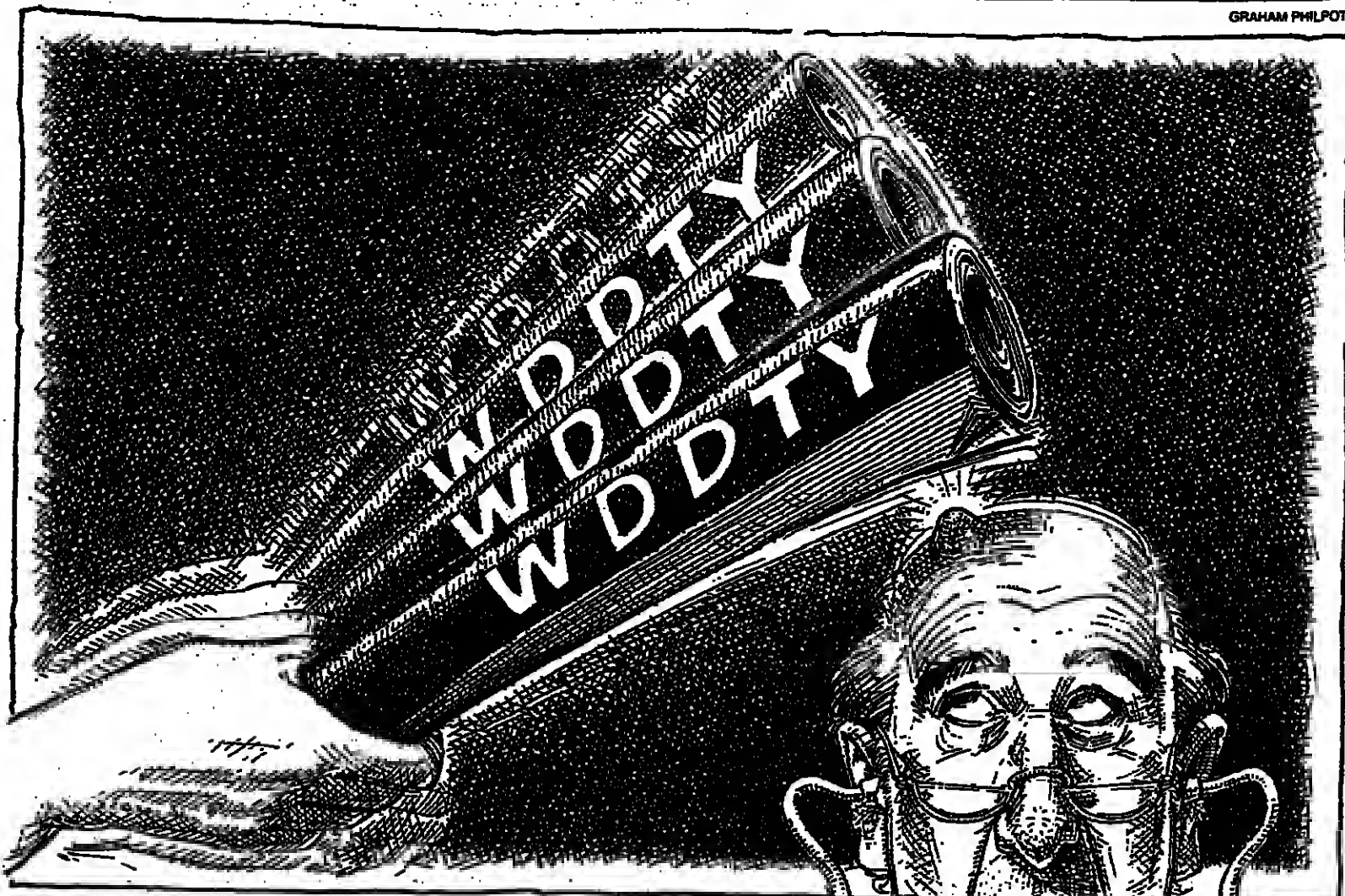


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HEALTH

GRAHAM PHILPOT



A voice in the silence

Do we really want to know what the doctor doesn't tell us? Lynne McTaggart thinks so and she is launching a publication which promises to reveal all those irritating little things the GP has been keeping to himself, such as the potential side-effects of drugs.

McTaggart is the co-founder, editor and chief contributor to *What Doctors Don't Tell You*, which will wage war on "doctor-induced disease" — illnesses triggered by prescribed drugs.

She says: "We are not gunning for doctors and we are not an alternative medicine journal. We feel that the cure should be worth the side-effects, and that people have a right to as much knowledge as possible so they can make an informed decision."

McTaggart, an American journalist, was previously managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune-New York Times Syndicate* in New York and now lives in Britain. She feels her magazine is needed because people may be willing to lose their hair to achieve remission from cancer — but not to cure a headache.

"We will be exposing alternative therapists, too," she promises, recalling a visit to one who tried to high-pressure her into buying a trampoline during a massage while "trampling on me with his 15-stone frame".

She says she has "great admiration for British doctors because they don't have the whole 'monetary' thing of the American doctors. I was very impressed by the kindness of the junior hospital doctors. But they're being taught that vitamins and diet are not important and there is a pill for every ill. It is impossible for the average doctor, unless he has a computer, to understand how all these drugs can react and overlap. They can only trust the regulatory bodies."

She will make use of information from Ralph Nader's Health Research

How important are the secrets kept by GPs?

Victoria McKee meets the woman

behind *What Doctors Don't Tell You*

Group, which she describes as "a powerful lobbying group in Washington which has campaigned against unnecessary caesarians, swine flu vaccinations which caused temporary paralysis and many other issues." She says: "If we ever make any money out of this I'd like to use it as a lobbying body in Britain."

To that end, McTaggart says her journal will accept no advertising — "we have to remain pure" — and will depend solely upon its subscription fee: £19.95 for 12 issues now, as a special introductory offer, which may have to rise to £39.95 by the time the first official, eight-page, newsletter appears in the autumn.

"It all depends on how things go, and how many subscriptions we get. We've had 50 so far," McTaggart says, "but there were hundreds of inquiries from the Home's Health exhibition where we launched it."

WDDTY is not without promotional gimmicks. Subscribers will receive a free copy of the *What Doctors Don't Tell You* guide to the side effects of drugs — a "ready reference guide" to fit into a Filofax.

The co-founder is Brian Hubbard, McTaggart's "significant other," as she puts it. It was Hubbard who said, "Why don't you take your personal obsession and go public" after she had suffered a depressing bout with candida (thrush) and allergies drove her from one doctor to another in a quest which provided her with plenty of fuel for her theories.

One of the future stories puffed in the sample issue is "New tests for

candida sufferers", together with "Alternative cancer therapies: what's really working?", "Why you should think twice about immunizing your child" and "Why to avoid ultrasound tests if you're pregnant" — which McTaggart, who is, has.

The sample leads on a report entitled "The breakthrough that backfired" and accuses doctors of over-using antibiotics "once reserved for life-threatening illnesses" because of an "unholy alliance" between doctor and patient that all illnesses can be treated with drugs. Antibiotics, the article goes on to say, can weaken the immune system, leaving the body open to candida, "gastro-intestinal or hormonal disorders, severe allergies, psoriasis or even multiple sclerosis". There is a subsidiary piece debunking the Retin-A treatment for wrinkles.

Caroline Richmond, the medical historian and journalist who is a founder of the Council Against Health Fraud (CAHF), dismisses the publication as a "scaremongering crusade" and says "my quackbusting detector is working overtime at the sound of this".

She questions the volunteer advisory panel of "top medics" — including the active-birth pioneer Michel Odent, the nutritionist Stephen Davies, John Mansfield — author of *The Migraine Revolution*, allergy specialist Jean Monro, "ME (myalgic encephalomyelitis) expert" Belinda

Dawes, Leo Galland, author of *Superimmunity for Kids* and Patrick Kingsley who, the blurb says, "arrested half of his 2,000 cases of multiple sclerosis through diet".

"I am disturbed that so few of these so-called experts are working in the National Health Service," Richmond says. "Why are there so few real doctors?"

A fellow member of the CAHF — who asked not to be named because of the amount of "hate mail" he and the rest have been getting — adds: "I worry about anything that encourages people to reconsider immunization, or suggests avoiding something like ultrasound, which is safe and tested."

McTaggart has her answers. "Some of these people do have NHS practices and more people are joining the panel all the time," she says, "but I haven't gone looking for NHS or non-NHS people — I've looked for those who are excellent in their fields and are pioneers, who will contribute original research as well as blowing the whistle. Call them 'renowned renegades' if you like. And as for ultrasound, we don't know it is safe. It came into widespread use only in the 1970s and was meant for special cases. Now — like antibiotics and other drugs developed for the few and used for the many — it has become routine. It could be a timebomb ticking away for our children."

Is she worried about protests from the multi-billion pound drug industry which should find the new publication a bitter pill to swallow? "My first book was on baby selling in the United States, attacking six powerful lawyers," McTaggart says. "They didn't like what I'd written about them but they had to admit it was fair. Accuracy is a powerful weapon."

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● What Doctors Don't Tell You, 4 Wallace Road, London N1.

Poison in sight

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Many of the shooting fraternity going north this week for the Glorious Twelfth will have included a three-ounce bottle of Gun Blue in their luggage.

Although the gun barrel's initial blue sheen is achieved by the hot-tank process, minor damage to the surface can be repaired by swabbing the scratch with Gun Blue, a mixture of selenium, nitric acid and copper nitrate. The bottle, marked with a skull to denote poison, also carries a label which warns that Gun Blue could be fatal if swallowed.

A spokesman for Purdey, the gunmaker, says it has such a pungent, lingering smell that he would be amazed if it was used to commit murder, but a report in the *British Medical Journal* from Gravesend by Dr S Halder and Dr Danny Ruta suggests that, two years ago, they dealt with what may have been the first case of attempted murder using Gun Blue. They think that selenium, the mysterious element which is essential for life, and which may play an important role in the prevention of cancer and heart disease, but which is a deadly poison if taken in excess, was the ingredient which nearly killed their 46-year-old, previously fit patient.

This patient, who was divorced, moved in with his mistress, a widow. After some time, the patient began to experience repeated bouts of diarrhoea and vomiting, and he started to lose weight. The doctors at Gravesend noted that, as well as the abdominal symptoms, he always smelt of garlic, that his hair was dropping out and that the base of his nails had developed a purple hue. All the standard hospital tests proved negative. As his condition always improved when he was an inpatient but deteriorated on returning home, the doctors, despite the patient's protestations, suspected poisoning but tests for thallium and arsenic, two favourites of the amateur poisoner, were negative.

The patient, dissatisfied by the lack of a firm diagnosis, discharged himself, but reappeared three months later. He was now plump and

cheerful, no longer smelt of garlic, had a fine head of hair and his nails were almost normal. He told Dr Ruta that his mistress finally abandoned him

lying in *extremis* on his bed, too weak to stand, but that after two days with no food, and presumably no selenium, he started to recover spontaneously. He then discovered that he had not only lost his erstwhile lover to New Zealand, but several thousand pounds as well. The police would welcome an explanation from this woman of why she needed to buy so much Gun Blue, even though she had no gun, but nobody can find her. In retrospect, the doctors realized that all the patient's symptoms, particularly the garlic smell and nail colour, were characteristic of selenium poisoning.

Without selenium, a trace element found in the soil and present in red meat, chicken, wheat and vegetables, life is impossible. In some parts of China, where natural levels are very low, patients suffer from Keshans Disease, babies often die from heart disease and pregnant mothers perish from heart failure. In contrast, some residents of Dakota, where levels are exceptionally high, have recurrent abdominal symptoms. When levels are high, but not too high, as in north Norfolk, the population is noted for its longevity.

Professor Tony Diplock and Christopher Goldring at Guy's Hospital are trying to unravel the mysteries of its action. It seems to play an essential role in a variety of enzyme systems and may be involved in the elimination of excess steroids, pollutants and other cancer-forming agents. It also has an antioxidant role which may be cell protective.

The ideal daily dose seems to be about 150 micrograms, and up to 400 micrograms daily can be tolerated. Selenium tablets, available at most chemists, contain 100 micrograms.

Those interested in selenium can buy a booklet on the subject, *Selenium*, written by Dr Eric Trimmer and published by Thorsons, which costs £2.

Flying high

The number of would-be British astronauts has been reduced from the 3,500 applications to 150 by a management selection team. The successful candidates are now attending the BUPA medical centre where their fitness is being assessed.

Dr James Witches, who is in charge of this stage of selection, says that pure physical strength is not as important as it was for the earlier spacemen. Britain's astronaut will not be required to walk on the moon, or to work outside the capsule — tasks which are physically demanding — but will need to be fit enough to keep up with the international team training at Star City outside Moscow.

The Soviets have stressed that they are not looking for a marathon runner or another Einstein but a healthy, intelligent person with an easy manner and a sense of humour who would remain unflustered by either press cameramen or inflight emergencies.

The organizers do not want the astronaut to drop out because of any disease which should have been diagnosed earlier so, at BUPA, the candidates undergo a comparatively routine battery of tests to assess the efficiency of their physical systems and general health. They will have to walk and run on a comput-

erized treadmill to see how their heart and lungs perform when stressed.

When the medical centre tests are finished, they move to RAF Farnborough where Air Vice Marshal Peter Howard will check their ability to withstand centrifugal force, the effect of gravity changes and reaction to vibration and temperature variations. Despite the unusual nature of these tests, few are expected to fall at this hurdle.

The psychological assessment, carried out later by a team from Austin Knights, will be searching ones, and the survivors will return to Dr Witches for a series of more detailed medical examinations, including extensive X-rays.

Finally, the Soviets insist, the male candidates will have to tolerate the considerable discomfort and embarrassment of a prostatic massage to exclude the risk of genital infection.

Breathing hard

In Scotland, the chance of children keeping their tonsils depends on where they live. The Scottish authorities have been so puzzled why the annual rate varies from 200 to 400 operations per hundred thousand of the population, and why the time spent on the waiting lists varies from two to eight months, that they have asked for an

explanation. Some paediatricians and ear nose and throat surgeons are very ready to recommend tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy (T and A) while others feel the tonsils and adenoids are part of the body's infection-fighting system and should be preserved if possible.

All doctors agree that the operation is needed if chronically infected tonsils and adenoids are obstructing the nasal passages, causing recurrent ear infections, prompting recurrent tonsillitis or have caused an abscess.

Although Dr Barry Lewis, who looked after Princess Beatrice, is reluctant to remove tonsils and adenoids, he says the degree of airway obstruction which could occur with enlarged tonsils is sometimes underrated. They could be so large and cause such severe breathing difficulties that the stress placed on the heart could be recorded on an ECG. These cases obviously need surgery. Dr Lewis usually treats younger children with antibiotics, but for the school-aged child he recommends surgery if they are having four or five attacks of tonsillitis a year.

If adenoids cause chronic ear infections or "Glue Ear", they need removing, but Dr Lewis does not recommend adenoidectomy just to stop snoring unless there is markedly irregular breathing. However he says the mouth breather who dribbles all day should have surgery to prevent permanent damage to the shape of his face.

TOMORROW

Baroness Oppenheim-Barnes looks back on her years as the defender of Britain's consumers

Now anyone up to 74 can afford to join BUPA.

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Occupation _____

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If yes, please give BUPA registration number _____

Britain feels better for it.

Roly-poly passions

I had a slight back — I don't mean in the sense of narrow which I certainly do not have, but a minor condition of the spine which comes to middle-aged men who used to be very active. Thirty years ago (I am now 55) I played games with manic determination and enthusiasm. I was never very good but in summer I played tennis on Saturday mornings, cricket in the afternoon and then tried to get another game of tennis in the evening. I could run about a mile and was very, very fit. I am not very fit now.

I won't do as much exercise as I should and although I enjoy walking, I don't enjoy doing it around London. In theory I walk on holidays, but the times when I should be striding over the Somerset or North Yorkshire moors I am generally to be found at the dining room table trying to write 1,000 words.

When I was asked on a BBC programme recently if I could choose just one book to read if I were depressed, I said I wouldn't read anything. I'd write. My idea of relaxation is writing, not that I want to give the impression I think it's easy, but that a change is as good as a cure. Writing keeps me sane in difficult times. Anyway, I could not think of an occasion when I have got depressed. I think I am by temperament unreasonably happy. I am not boasting this is a virtue because it is rather like people who feel no pain, they don't know they are bleeding to death.

I know I am slightly overweight today because I have just been weighed and I am nearly 15 stone. I should be nearer 14, so I am one of my periodic purges. I don't eat very much but I eat the wrong things like bread, biscuits and chocolate. I was brought up in



ROY HATTERSLEY

fried-potato country and my favourite meal is bacon sandwiches and jam roly-poly with custard, so for a week or two I shall not have bacon sandwiches and jam roly-poly. Joe Ashton and I were reminiscing about the happiest memories of our childhood and both independently cited bread and dripping, so one Sunday evening I made up some dripping toast and it was awful. Terrible.

I think we all ought to keep as healthy as possible and although I don't do it very well, I do it a bit. The only reason I like chocolate is because it is love food. If you fall over and hurt yourself your mother would give you chocolate and life didn't seem quite so bad. When I was a child you were encouraged to eat a lot and even now when I go to see my mother she will say: "Surely you are going to

finish this pie." It's a sign of genuine affection.

I drink, but never spirits, because I don't like the taste. I used to drink red wine almost exclusively, but now I drink white. I am not a wine buff. I can tell the difference between red and white but I can't tell the difference between one vintage and another, and I'm not even sure I could tell the difference between claret and burgundy.

On the subject of smoking I am very censorious. It doesn't seem to me to be a sane habit. I have never smoked, but if I had started I would have given it up 25 years ago when the American Medical Association discovered its risks. But frankly I think it is such an aesthetically repulsive habit that I can't give a rational opinion.

I like a lot of sleep but don't manage to get enough, usually only six or seven hours and as soon as I lie down I go zonk. If I went to bed earlier I would go zonk earlier. I don't dream nowadays but I used to have a stress dream once or twice a month for about 10 years. In it someone came up to me and said: "By the way you have to take your finals all over again."

I don't like criticism, but one of the few bits of good advice Harold Wilson ever gave me was never to get to the stage of not minding it because then you would become a zombie. I always hate it even when it is prejudiced and partial but you learn to live with it, like an awful disease that gives you constant pain. I have the professional Yorkshireman's answer: when the fast bowler hits you, you are not supposed to rub the sore place because you don't let him know you are hurt, you just have to grin and bear it.

Interview by Heather Kirby

Britain takes 'Spice of Life' to its heart



OVER 1 million Germans supplement their daily diet with a highly concentrated garlic tablet called Kwai.

In just 6 years it has become Germany's most popular health-care product.

Introduced here in the Spring of '88 it has already had a phenomenal reception from the British too. "I find it good. I would recommend it. Glad to be able to buy it in UK (used for many years in Germany)," says Ms M Samanis from Billericay, Essex.

Not only have regular users of garlic and garlic oil based products changed to Kwai, but also many other people are enjoying garlic's benefits for the first time.

Remarkably for any new product, 95% of Kwai users expressing an opinion confirm their 'satisfaction' and intention to continue its use like Mrs J Martin of Chatham, Kent who confirms: "They're an excellent product — a must in my life now."

"Other products seemed alright, but Kwai was the best for what I wanted, no taste, no smell and reasonable price," agrees Ms M Connor in Glasgow, Scotland.

As we get older, start to feel our age and yet seem to have ever-increasing demands put on us, regular body maintenance is

necessary to help us cope. We are being urged to avoid stress, to take care over cholesterol and to keep to a well balanced diet.

Modern research is fortunately finding new evidence of the way in which certain natural food products like garlic are in tune with our bodies and can be taken regularly without causing adverse reactions, or as Mr J Brooks of Warrington, Cheshire, reports: "Marvellous, excellent. I feel 20 years younger. Fantastic. Have told all my friends. All delighted."

Most garlic products provide only garlic oil, just 0.1% — 0.2% of the garlic.

The steam distillation process normally used to extract garlic oil effectively "kills" the garlic,

degrading some of the constituents, particularly the important allicin forming substances and allicin itself.

Kwai retains all the original constituents in a tasteless, odour-controlled and easily swallowed tablet form giving a consistently rich allicin yield.

Mrs S Donnelly of Beverley, North Humberside writes: "I think it is the best on the market. I found it to be the only one which does not leave an after taste. Although I do like fresh garlic occasionally I also like the highly concentrated form."

"This is a very easy way to take garlic," confirms Mr and Mrs Smithurst of Sutton-in-Ashurst, Notts.

And now in response to consumer demand, Kwai have introduced a 200 tablet economy pack.

New to Boots

Boots, the leading retailers of dietary supplements, have announced that they are now stocking Kwai in all their larger branches throughout Great Britain.

Kwai, the highly concentrated, odour-controlled yet allicin rich garlic tablet with over 1 million Germans use to supplement their daily diet. The ideal way to take garlic whatever your reasons.

Available throughout Great Britain from major Boots branches, chemists, Holland & Barrett and other health food outlets.

Kwai. The spice of life!



TIMES DIARY

ALAN HAMILTON

Now that the first batch of cruise missiles has been trundled out of Greenham Common to be returned to the United States for ritual castration under the INF treaty, it occurs to me that the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament may also be suffering some loss of its old potency now that one of its objectives has been achieved. To counteract the possibly mistaken notion that the world is a safer place, CND has caught the prevailing wind and gone seriously green. A new campaign being disseminated from headquarters compares the "protection" nuclear weapons receive with that of endangered species, and calls for a spending switch from nuclear defence to cleaning up the planet.

Meg Beresford, CND general secretary, tells me: "We want to reach people who have started from the point of changing their washing-up liquid and help them move on to questioning our national defence policy, which also endangers our environment." If I read the Gorbachev reforms correctly, one of the greatest contributions to peace in our time is that Soviet citizens can't get washing-up liquid.

More glasnost news. Anyone who knows Moscow will know the Ukraine Hotel, the Stalinist-Gothic nightmare of crenellations and spiky steeples that sits by the Moscow River near Kalinin Prospekt. It is not considered one of the better in a city of dreadful hotels, and is well known locally for its high cockroach population. It nevertheless features in the latest bit of capitalist marketing devised by the New York office of Aeroflot. By calling a toll-free number, intending travellers can avail themselves of the "Aeroflot Glasnost Business Traveller Special" which includes, among other blandishments, "complimentary chauffeured transfers between Moscow airport and the famous Ukraine Hotel". And there's more. "First-class passengers may select three complimentary nights at the Ukraine, or one complimentary night and an elegant Mont Blanc pen and pencil set." Bearing in mind the old joke about a second prize of two weeks in Moscow, I strongly advise the pen and pencil.

Spotted on a swanky, burglar-proofed BMW in a London street: "This car alarmed by Mike Wells car stereo systems." So, I suspect, would I be.

What have Mae West, Marilyn Monroe, Humphrey Bogart and Clark Gable in common? Not, you might think, their unqualified support for contraceptives in the fight against Aids. But here they all are on a poster produced by the curiously named British Wellness Council helping to promote National Condom Week (oh, didn't you know?) figuring in scenes from their most famous movies, with added speech bubbles of singular subtlety, such as: "Is that a condom in your pocket or are you just pleased to see me?" Still, I suppose the real dialogue was inappropriate to the purpose. "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn," would perhaps not be quite the thing for Rhett to be saying to Scarlett in the circumstances. I would not wish to demean a worthy campaign, but what strikes me about this quartet of Hollywood sex symbols is that they're all dead.

BARRY FANTONI



'You take the high road and I'll take the high speed train'

As the fifth Test opens at Trent Bridge today, we may take a little comfort from the fact that there are some sports, admittedly of a peripheral and vaguely lunatic variety, at which we do excel. By the skin of his fingertips Simon Nadin, a budding rock star of the non-musical kind, has succeeded in reaching the World Cup competition climbing event being held in Utah later this month. Nadin, a 24-year-old mountaineer from Buxton, has shot to prominence since Britain officially recognized the contests in which men and women of simian inclination see who can climb highest up an overhanging cliff without falling off. Nadin now leads the world championship, one point ahead of fellow Briton Jerry Moffatt. A lack of funds almost prevented him from competing, but his fame has preceded him and the competition organizer has generously provided his air fare. Well, it makes a change from sponsorship by lager.

The Lyric Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue has seats that creak with age, a ramp so minimal as to cause each shift of a head to create a domino effect — a sort of minor Mexican wave — as the people behind move to adjust their sightlines; the acoustics also suffer from delusions of adequacy.

But if you want to see Kenneth Branagh and Emma Thompson in *Look Back in Anger*, there is not a lot you can do but go there, buy a ticket and take your chance. We got row F at the side behind a woman with a bouffant head. When the curtain went up the row behind us had half a dozen empty seats and we decided, if they remained unoccupied, to make a backward, sideways move in the interval. Returning from the bar (which is wholly admirable; could there perhaps be performances in the bar and drinks in the auditorium?), we found the

seats on which we had our eye were taken, by a man with a startlingly red face, black moustache and hair and broadsword suit, with coat and hat and stick and bag neatly piled on the seat beside him. As the curtain went up he slumped a bit and fell quietly, decorously asleep. Osborne wrote the play in 1956, the year of the Hungarian uprising. Bill Haley rocked around the clock. Brecht died. Arthur Miller married Marilyn Monroe. Israel captured the Sinai. Muffin the Mule transferred to ITV and the Astrooomer Royal declared that the idea of space travel was "bilge". 1956 was when the King's

Road, Chelsea, was winding itself up for the swinging decade to come. There was choice among fruit and vegetables; meat, de-rationalised in 1952, was becoming plentiful, lamb's hearts were out, cream was back on the market and espresso coffee bars boomed. Around the world inventors tried to discover a secondary use for the trillion capsules of spent coffee disgorged by the machines. I was running a nightclub on the upper floors of a theatre in Sloane Square and 1956 was a good year for me. Princess Margaret, then every nightclub owner's dream customer — the Di of her day — had been to my club to see Jonathan Miller and Rory

McEwen in cabaret and, as a consequence, I was awash with people who came and asked: "Where did she sit?" "There." I would say, pointing to an empty table. Some evenings I had over



CLEMENT
FREUD

100 customers all sitting at the table where HRH had sat. I was a bit involved in *Look Back in Anger*, for it hit the light of day on the stage beneath my establishment. A strange alliance of East End property developers, a Mancunian economist and noblemen had set up the English Stage Company, appointed George Devine as artistic director and sat back hoping for a mention in the honours list. They found in John Osborne — a Modigliani figure affecting strange clothes with a high temper and less sense of fun than anyone I had met. Osborne had been an actor, previously a scene shifter at the King's Theatre, Hammer Smith,

for Charlie Drake and Anne Ziegler (I'm obliged to Derek Nimmo for this information; he was company manager). Osborne's play made the Royal Court. Devine tasked in critical acclaim and received a CBE — which escaped the property men — and none of the critics emulated the action of the man in the broadloom suit: the *New Statesman* called Jimmy Porter "a Wolverhampton Hamlet". *Punch* said that he drew "liberally on the language of the intestines" and Shulman in the *Evening Standard* ended his critique: "It aims at being a despairing cry but achieves only the stature of a self-pitying snivel."

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Can the Army ever leave?

Dublin I was in Derry on August 15, 1969, and in Belfast on August 16, just after the first deployment of British troops in Northern Ireland "in support of the civil power". I was part of a parliamentary delegation sent by the Irish Labour Party to make contacts with representative Catholics in the North and then to make representations to the British government — at that time Labour — having taken account of the views of the Catholics to whom we had talked.

It was taken for granted that our contacts in Northern Ireland would be exclusively with Catholics. That could have been rationalized by saying that it was the Catholic community that was, or had been, in danger in August 1969. But the reality was that it was with the Catholics that our party — like all other parties in the 97 per cent Catholic Republic — identified. The Catholics alone were "our people in the north". Blood was thicker than water. (I was already entertaining doubts about this pattern of identification but did not definitely dissociate myself from it until three years later, in a book called *States of Ireland*.)

So we went and talked to the Catholics. The Catholics were then embodied in "defence committees" in Derry and Belfast. They were not called Catholic defence committees, but that is what they were. We asked the defence committees what they would like us to say to our brothers in Harold Wilson's government. And the defence committees told us, clearly and with one voice, what they wanted: more British troops to protect them against their Protestant neighbours.

We conveyed that message to the British government. We also urged the abolition of the Northern Ireland parliament at Stormont — an issue which did not greatly interest the Catholics then. One thing that did interest them was an alternative instrument for their protection. And the instrument they found became the Provisional IRA.

It got going in 1970, with encouragement and assistance from two members of the then government of the Republic: Neil Blaney and Charles



A "troops out" demonstration in Belfast on Tuesday night. But how would the Catholic protesters fare if they really went?

Haughey. Sum's voted in 1969 for "the relief of distress in Northern Ireland" were used to buy arms for the Provisional IRA, which almost immediately turned them against the British troops deployed for the protection of the very same community which the Provisionals claimed to defend. The Provisionals also set themselves to break the fraternization which had originally prevailed between troops and Catholics. They succeeded in that, with help from some of the troops.

Should the Provisionals eventually get their way, and British troops start to withdraw, representative Catholics will implore them to stay, for the same reasons as representative Catholics called for their reinforcement in August 1969. And they will include some who incessantly complain about the behaviour of the troops and make it harder for them to carry out their tasks. It is universally accepted that a majority of the population of Northern Ireland wants to stay in the United Kingdom. But it is not generally realized how large that majority is. If you include Catholics who would want the



Today, as when they first arrived, the troops are helping to keep the peace. Their withdrawal, Conor Cruise O'Brien believes, could result in civil war

troops to stay, that majority makes up at least 90 per cent of the population. It is true that those Catholics, in theory, do not want the troops to stay permanently, only until there is "an agreed solution". In practice, this is a distinction without a difference, since there is not going to be an agreed solution. Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland are in basic, permanent existential disagreement. Britain's refusal to accept that fact of life has been at the root of many of its troubles and failures. It appears that the Catholics who want the troops to stay include some who are very close

to the men who are trying to drive the troops out. This paradox was made known to me, during the internment period in the 1970s, by a friend who is a prominent member of the British Labour Party. He had been publicly calling for "troops out" and then I noticed that he suddenly seemed to have dropped this demand. When I asked him why, he told me of an experience he had had in Belfast.

He was an associate of a committee which supplied comforts to the internees. Most of the members, he told me, were mothers, wives or girlfriends of IRA men. At the close of one meeting, he asked those present whether they favoured pulling out the troops. They replied with a chorus of "No". When he asked why, the answer was: "Sure we'd all be murdered."

They might not all be murdered, but some of them surely would be. If Britain were to withdraw its troops, the Protestants would set up a government for Northern Ireland. With the forces available to them — Ulster Defence Regiment, RUC, Protestant paramilitary — they might not control all the present Northern Ireland, but they would certainly dominate it east of the Bann. Within that area, however, there is the large Catholic enclave of West Belfast. The Protestant government would not allow that enclave to be a no-go area. It would send its forces in, and these would be resisted by the Provisional IRA, backed by the local population. Protestant paramilitary units would then wreak vengeance on Catholic civilians. At this point, if not earlier, the forces of the Republic would enter Northern Ireland and occupy the border areas. In the wake of that, the Protestant assault on West Belfast might well attain near-genocidal proportions. The most likely political outcome of the struggle would be a smaller and entirely Protestant Northern Ireland. It is in the interests of almost everyone in Ireland that Britain should not disengage. I think it is probably, though not so demonstrably, in Britain's interests also. But if Britain stays, what is its most promising — or least unpromising — approach?

I would advise simply governing the place, as efficiently and fairly as possible, without looking for those non-existent "agreed solutions". That approach has actually been tried, and it worked better than anything else has done, before or since, over the last 20 years. Roy Mason, who steadily followed that approach, became Northern Ireland Secretary in September 1976. The death toll for the year in which Mason took office, and the following three, were: 1976, 297; 1977, 112; 1978, 81; 1979, 13 (the lowest since the Troubles began).

Then, towards the end of 1979, a new wave of searching for "agreed solutions" began when Mason's Conservative successor, Humphrey Atkins, proposed a "conference for political settlement". The death toll in the following year was 76, and 101 in the year after. The figure has never since fallen below 50. The lowest since Mason's day — 54 — was in 1985. The Anglo-Irish agreement was concluded in November of that year. In the two following years, the death toll rose from 61 to 93. Pure coincidence? Possibly. All the same, those figures might suggest a degree of scepticism with regard to the efficacy of seeking "agreed solutions" as a way of reducing political violence. Mrs Thatcher may already have reached that conclusion. If so, I hope that she and her successors will stick to the Mason line. Every new initiative, and the disappointments that follow, stimulates the IRA, by conveying that the British are at their wits' end, and that withdrawal is around the corner. If you have to stay, it is not a good idea to give the impression, through political fidgeting, that you may be about to go.

Bernard Levin sees the rebel cricket tourists as the catalyst for a blow against greed

When the gain is all that matters

It seems that if the English cricketers do, in the end, go to South Africa, the present threat of a widespread boycott of next year's Commonwealth Games will become a reality — to such an extent, it seems, that the Games may be cancelled entirely. That is good news, very good news indeed, and if there is any way in which I can help, however modestly, to bring about the total ruin of the gathering — by, say, offending some, most or all of the participants in the argument — I shall be delighted. Let me, at any rate, try to do as much harm as possible in a thousand or two words.

First, you must understand, I do not propose to discuss the conduct of the cricketers, let alone to offer any moral judgement on their decision. Whether they do, or should, play in South Africa is an interesting and potentially significant question, but it is not my theme today. My words constitute an appeal to Heaven, begging whomever is in charge there to bring about, with the greatest possible dispatch, the end of all international sporting events, productive as they now are of nothing but cheating, drug-taking, money-grubbing, racial hatred, political statements, advertising, hooliganism, envy, litter, selfishness, vanity, corruption, intolerance, defamation, sexual excess, robbery, drunkenness and, from time to time, murder. (And if I were to dwell on the spectators as well I would need to construct an entirely new thesaurus of condemnation.)

Start with Wimbledon; ever since it went professional, there hasn't been a gentleman on the greensward, and for the last 15

years at least there hasn't been a single competitor who would know what a gentleman is. Hate, greed and viciousness hang over the place like a poison cloud, and so complete is the commercialism there that McEnroe's effing and blinding can never be punished by anything more than the flapping of an umpire's limp wrist, lest he should be offended and not return, thus endangering the profits.

I take McEnroe because he is the most egregious example, but the whole thing is so permeated with the stench of money that there is not the smallest chance of what used to be called sportsmanship (the very word now has a quaint ring to it, like gadzooks or priottee) entering into the thoughts of the participants; instead, they spend their time calculating how much they can make by endorsing the products of the sporting-goods manufacturers.

Cricket? Ever since the West Indians turned bowling into lethal chucking there has been nothing that could be described as a stroke; no, I am not old enough to have seen C.B. Fry or Ranji, but I saw Hammond in his prime, and for that matter Laker. Today they plod to the wicket, indistinguishable one from another (not least because of the armour they have to wear, for all the world as though they were the portmanteaus of American football), and plod back again, while the yobs throw beer-cans at one another. And it is the beer-cans — or, to be exact, the yobs — who now give the game its characteristic nature, while the players spend their time whining about the umpiring.

Of soccer it is hardly necessary to speak; the World Cup is a sink

of mutual rage and loathing, and as for the followers who coat in drunken vomit the pavements of every European city, they are now given so much of the newspaper space after every game (game!) that it sometimes takes considerable assiduity to discover who won, let alone what the score was.

But it is in athletics that the ruin of sport by international contests has gone farthest. In the ancient Olympics, a competitor who broke the rules of training, or committed a foul, or indulged in bribery, would be sentenced to a flogging; if those rules prevailed today there would not be a back unscored in the entire Olympic Village. (That poor devil of a Canadian who was stripped of his medal, hounded and ruined, because a drug test had proved positive, must be the last true sportsman alive, judged by his unwillingness to peach on the dozens, if not hundreds, of competitors whom he could have fingered.)

Even now, the modern Olympics are supposed to be entirely amateur, which is the biggest joke (or, depending on your taste, the most outrageous disgrace) in all sport; the entire Soviet team, for a start, are professionals, and most of the rest are calculating how much they can get by admitting that they are, too, the moment they step from the rostrum with — oh! the aptness of the symbolism — an ounce or two of gold.

Nor is the corruption confined to the participants and the spectators; look at what happens after every Olympiad, when the next Olympic city (nowadays the



next but two, or even three, so far advance the horizon of money stretch) is to be selected. The lure of a million visitors pouring money into hotels, shops, restaurants and souvenirs for a month on end is so powerful that there is no limit to the boasting, the lying, the unfulfillable promises, the hints of a cut for those who smooth the way, if only the prize can be landed. (That reminds me, even chess, that pure and unspotted gift of God, has now been corrupted, with stupendous sums changing hands for the opportunity to stage the next World Championship. Well, at least chess is the

one game in which it is impossible to cheat.)

And even that is not the worst. Let us return to those Commonwealth Games, now happily in jeopardy because of the players who are going to South Africa. If the boycott is effective, and the Auckland Games are ruined or abandoned, it will be because, come, Levin, you have never been accused of being measly-mouthed yet, and this is not the time to start — some of the most squalid, corrupt and racist states in the world have willed it so. Just look at the foretaste we have just had — the meeting in Australia, of the representatives

of eight states pledged to devise more powerful sanctions against South Africa in order to make it change its political system. Among the eight were Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Tanzania; the first has long been practising genocide against its minority tribe, the second is probably the most corrupt country in the entire world, and the third has caddled and wholly wasted more of the West's billions than any other dozen Third World countries combined. It is all too fitting that their colloquy should have been presided over by Mr Malcolm Fraser, who may be unique among prime ministers in once having been found in a somewhat downmarket inn without either his trousers or a convincing explanation of their absence.

And that was only the advance guard! Just think of the ocean of hypocrisy, enough to drown not just Auckland but the whole of New Zealand, that will pour out against the wicked British cricketers who are willing to sup with the devil, and their even wickedier rulers who will not even confiscate their passports. True, Sir Shridath Ramphal may puff himself up in self-righteousness so far that he will burst, which would alone make the whole business worth while, but it cannot, unfortunately, be counted on.

But one thing can be. It is that the cancellation of the Games will be a boon to mankind in general and sport in particular, if only because both will be spared the further degradation of the latter, as there come back from the Antipodes accounts of the cheating, drug-taking, fighting, booing, whoring and general swinishity that are now, alas, an inseparable concomitant to any substantial gathering of athletes. If the fate of the cricket tour is still in the balance, I am willing to make the ultimate sacrifice and join it, if I can have an assurance that my participation will clinch the fate of the Games. I can't bat or bowl, but I am a first-class scorer. Who speaks?

Giving anger a decent break



CLEMENT
FREUD

100 customers all sitting at the table where HRH had sat. I was a bit involved in *Look Back in Anger*, for it hit the light of day on the stage beneath my establishment. A strange alliance of East End property developers, a Mancunian economist and noblemen had set up the English Stage Company, appointed George Devine as artistic director and sat back hoping for a mention in the honours list. They found in John Osborne — a Modigliani figure affecting strange clothes with a high temper and less sense of fun than anyone I had met. Osborne had been an actor, previously a scene shifter at the King's Theatre, Hammer Smith,

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TALK AND TERROR

Hezbollah proudly admitted yesterday its responsibility for the suicide bombing of an Israeli military convoy, illustrating yet again the contempt in which its leaders hold human life — their own, because in death they achieve "martyrdom", and that of the hostages they hold. It is a timely reminder to all Western governments who are aware that no bargain should be struck with terrorists but are once again tempted to "end" the agony of the hostages. The basis for a quid pro quo which would put an end to hostage-taking does not yet exist.

In principle this is universally accepted; in practice, the West German, French, Israeli and even US governments have entered the Middle East's bazaar in their understandable anxiety to rescue their nationals. Only Britain and Kuwait have stayed resolutely aloof. Some hostages, for a price, have been freed: the problem remains.

Since the Israeli kidnap of Sheikh Obeid and the announcement of Colonel Higgins' murder, pressures on President Bush to strike a deal by showing "flexibility" have been mounting. Voices from Tehran to Washington and the United Nations itself are suggesting that, as the UN's envoy, Mr Marrack Gouking, said earlier this week, "circumstances may be more conducive" than before to a resolution of the hostage crisis.

Even if true — and it is not the first wave of optimism to have rippled through this painful saga — that should not be taken to mean that now is the best time to pay up. There is never a good time.

Money is being asked. President Rafsanjani has offered, while promising "no guarantee" of results, to use Tehran's "influence" with Hezbollah on the hostages' behalf if the US first releases more than \$1 billion of frozen Iranian assets. The Administration has publicly rejected the linkage and said payment would be tantamount to ransom. But senior officials have hinted that, after hostages were released, the US might be willing to address the issue.

The distinction is a fine one — too fine. The funds in question are the subject of legal procedures, in course since 1981, to adjudicate the claims of Iranian and American creditors, private and public. Justice should take its course.

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, administered the appropriate rebuke yesterday to Mr Rafsanjani, calling on Iran to use its influence "without posing conditions". Iran pays Hezbollah some \$6.5 million a month; its Interior Minister, Mr Ali Akbar

Mohashemi, was instrumental, as ambassador to Syria in the early 1980s, in providing it with the training, weapons and money to establish itself in Lebanon in the first place. Iran is responsible for the hostages' fate.

That does not mean that contacts should not be pursued and diplomatic pressures on Iran, in particular, intensified. Yesterday, President Bush declared that he was ready to talk if he could obtain "the release of an American hostage... without... putting others at risk". The West's only course is one of dialogue without concessions.

To offer rewards to the kidnappers, or to Iran which bankrolls them and Syria and Libya which have armed and sheltered them, would simply underline the fact that the West, always anxious to save innocent lives, operates at a disadvantage. It would convince Hezbollah and similar groups that hostages are valid tender. Mr Bush put it succinctly yesterday: "If you give the hostage-holder some reward for having held an American hostage, it's going to happen tomorrow."

To the moral argument that lawlessness should not be rewarded, should be added a pragmatic observation. Payment of Danegeld will have the result it has always had — encouraging the raiders to come back for more.

What then is the object of diplomacy? For dialogue to yield results, the partners require some similarity of perspective. So far, the hostages have been a problem for the West and an asset for Hezbollah and Iran. Until Iran — and the hostage-takers — are convinced that the hostages have become a problem for them too, Westerners will remain at risk.

If money is to talk, it must find a different language. Iran desperately needs foreign capital and expertise to rebuild its mismanaged and war-wrecked economy. Should it obtain the liberation of the hostages, rescind Ayatollah Khomeini's international murder contract against Mr Salman Rushdie, and abandon ambitions such as the extinction of Israel which are incompatible with international law, this would help it to qualify as a country with which business could reasonably be done.

Diplomacy without strings will take time. Western diplomats should not act as though under pressure. It is for Iran and Syria, capable respectively of bringing financial and military pressure to bear on Hezbollah, to present proof that they put better relations with the West before continued support for the politics of terror. To press that point home will require more patience, and more solidarity in refusing to barter than the West has, so far, evinced.

ALL AT SEA

There is a simple explanation for the refusal by the Tilbury port authority to allow the unloading yesterday of a small cargo of toxic chemical waste from Canada: the current fashion for everything "green". Indeed its chief executive, Mr John McNab, admitted as much when he put the decision down to "great public concern", and said there has been no suggestion of any specific risk to the public or to anybody else. It is a strange way to run a major port; and Mr McNab should give a rather better account of the way he has discharged his public duties in this affair.

Public opinion knows little of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) except what it has been told by militant groups like Greenpeace. This organization has embarked on a campaign against the importing of chemical waste and can, therefore, be relied upon to turn every shipment into a confrontation, thus providing evidence of "great public concern" for the likes of Mr McNab to act on. It is to be hoped that public opinion will soon become rather more discriminating.

In this case Greenpeace at first wrongly identified the destination of the cargo as Pontypool in Wales. It cited local opposition to the chemical waste plant in that locality as part of its case. But it seems not to matter to the Tilbury authorities whether the "great public concern" it claims to detect is based on accurate information or not.

The processing of chemical waste is a legitimate business, and it is one in which British companies have acquired a technical and commercial edge in international competition. What is waste to everyone else is

therefore raw material to them, the basic stuff they need to run their business. Most of it is generated by the domestic chemical industry, but a foreign chemical company which wants its toxic waste disposed of in the best and safest way may very likely send it to Britain.

PCB is itself fairly hazardous, but this is not the main reason why it has become controversial. The greatest danger arises from the disposal process, which, if it goes wrong, can lead to the production of an extremely dangerous by-product called dioxin. Any proper public concern should attach not to the shipment of PCB by sea, or its unloading or subsequent transportation by road or rail, but to its chemical treatment when it reaches its destination — and that only because of the possibility of it going wrong. Yet the Tilbury authorities have reacted as if dioxin was itself the cargo.

The logic of Greenpeace's position, therefore — and of Mr McNab's too — is that each country with a chemical industry should have to build its own chemical waste disposal plant. It is not clear why Greenpeace thinks such proliferation, with all the consequent increased risk of a technical failure, would make the planet a safer place.

It is right that there should be public concern about the chemical waste industry, and that its processes should be carefully monitored by Government agencies, according to statutory regulations, to ensure safety. If those processes are to be banned as dangerous after due investigation, this is a job for Parliament. It is not within the competence or expertise of a harbour master.

MR MACGREGOR'S STANDARD

Less than three weeks into his new job as Secretary of State for Education, Mr John MacGregor has revived two concepts which seemed threatened with extinction: end-of-course examinations and the possibility of failing them. This bucking of recent educational trends may complicate his relations with the teachers and advisers who make up part of his new constituency, but it should endear him to parents and employers whose support will be no less valuable.

Some will say that Mr MacGregor's choice of the GCSE as his first target only a year after its introduction is mistaken. They will argue that it should have been given a chance to justify itself. Critics of the new qualification are already so numerous, however, and the doubts it has aroused about standards are so disturbing, that he has been wise — as well as brave — to tackle its evident shortcomings before they are built into the system.

In reinstating the notion of failure, the Education Secretary has rejected the advice of the Schools Examination and Assessment Council which argued that certificates should be issued to every pupil who completed the GCSE course — even if they only attained the level of less than able seven-year-olds. The idea was that no child should leave school without some evidence of achievement and that no child should be discouraged by being regarded, or regarding himself, as a failure.

The evidence from schools, however, as from life, is that such good intentions deceive few. Mutual appraisal among pupils is more honest and more ruthless than their teachers' and educational theorists may choose to

admit. Those who are deceived, moreover, will often be precisely those least able to cope with the realization of failure later on.

Even under the revised system, no pupil will leave school without evidence of attainment. Records of Achievement will provide that. But school-leavers will be deprived of a GCSE certificate if they have not made the grade. This should not be a cause for complaint.

Mr MacGregor's insistence on a formal GCSE examination of some description may meet greater resistance. Critics of examinations argue that some pupils are unfairly penalized by their nervousness. Others say that some bright pupils perform better in an examination than their application to course-work would indicate and that their education benefits from the more consistent approach required by continual assessment.

End-of-course examinations, however, test skills which are different from those assessed in course-work, skills which are very much part of life after school. An ability to solve specific problems at speed is something which can justifiably be tested. The new Secretary of State is right to insist that some minimum examination element should be retained.

That Mr MacGregor has clarified his position on the much-criticized GCSE so early in his tenure at Education augurs well for his future in an office for which few had tipped him. It suggests that he is less worried about fashion than he is about standards; that he will heed the voice of common sense over the voice of professional advisers, if the two conflict; and that he will express himself in language that is readily understood. That is no mean start.

Case of Tamil asylum-seekers

From the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office
Sir, May I set the record straight on the Home Office's handling of the cases of five Tamil political asylum-seekers referred to by Mrs Antonia Hunt (August 7).

These five were refused political asylum in September, 1987. They sought judicial review and their cases were examined in the Divisional Court, the Court of Appeal, and the House of Lords, which upheld the Home Secretary's decision. Throughout this time they were allowed to remain in the United Kingdom, as has been the case with all asylum-seekers who have obtained leave for judicial review.

In February, 1988, when their remedies within the United Kingdom were exhausted, the five were returned to Sri Lanka. Once out of the country they had access to a further set of legal remedies through the immigration appeals system. Their application was upheld at the first stage — the single adjudicator.

Because the Home Office disagreed with this decision, which was at odds with the view taken by the House of Lords, it sought to challenge it at the next stage — the tribunal. However, a clerical error was made in serving the papers, and as a result the tribunal concluded that it could not consider the substance of the case.

The Home Office sought judicial review of this jurisdictional point, but was unsuccessful and it sought a stay order while considering whether to appeal further. It seems entirely reasonable that the status quo should have been maintained, bearing in mind that it followed consideration by the highest court in the country, while there is a possibility of a substantive hearing of the cases by the tribunal.

As it is, the Home Secretary has now authorised visas to be issued to allow the five to return to the United Kingdom, where their applications will be considered afresh.

Yours etc.,
PETER LLOYD,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
August 9.

Schools TV

From Professor John Eggleston
Sir, Jack Straw, in his "An SOS for Blue Peter" (article, July 31) is rightly concerned about the probable decline in the number and standard of good children's programmes if the broadcasting White Paper proceeds unamended. But his concern should extend to schools broadcasting too.

Currently both BBC and ITV generate outstanding, award-winning programmes that are used enthusiastically in schools and homes. Under the new proposals there will be only the most slender incentives for the new independent companies to continue them, and without ITV stimulus the BBC incentive may well diminish.

May Jack Straw's skilful parliamentary drafter be able to rectify these deficiencies too and ensure that the Government's avowed good intentions are effectively implemented.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN EGGLESTON (Chairman, Central Television Education Committee),
University of Warwick,
Department of Education,
Coventry,
West Midlands.
August 1.

Teachers' pay

From Dr Nigel Beasley
Sir, Your report of an interview with the new Education Secretary (August 2) quoted Mr MacGregor as saying, "I am very glad that (teachers' pay) now rewards excellence and responsibility".

I have recently been informed by my local education authority that it "has taken a policy decision, following consultation with the teachers' professional associations, only to use one of those criteria, additional responsibility, as the basis for the award of an incentive allowance".

Excellence goes unrewarded despite the assertions of both the new and previous Education Secretaries. State education is in a sorry state when one of the aims of the pay award to secure motivational and recruitment benefits is not upheld by the teachers' associations. It would be of interest to know how many education authorities have made a similar decision.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL BEASLEY,
13 Badgers Croft,
Ecclestone,
Staffordshire.
August 3.

Lebanon conflict

From Mr Bernard Noble
Sir, In a suitably ominous leader on Lebanon (August 2) you imply that invocation of the UN and the imposition of a solution by "the modern great powers" are alternative courses. This is not so.

The powers in question, like Britain and France, are permanent members of a Security Council emerging from the shadow of the veto, and have a responsibility to cooperate in applying the Charter provisions devoted to the primary objects of the UN: the restoration and maintenance of peace.

The Arab League having now confessed its impotence, the UN

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jobs and life-style, north and south

From Mr S. C. Procter
Sir, Mr Fowler, Employment Secretary, refers (report, August 3) to the higher quality of life in the North than in the South-east when he reports the latest moves of Civil Service jobs to the North. It is also reported that 12,000 Civil Service jobs have been moved to the North since Mrs Thatcher came to power.

That seems to suggest that this is a far-seeing Government which has at last recognised that affluence in the South-east has severely diminished the quality of life. However it is this Government's policy of boosting the economy in the South-east, contrary to the advice in the report of the Barlow commission of the 1940s, which has created that reduction in the quality of life. The Barlow commission warned of the consequences of congestion in the South-east and argued for development in other regions.

This is something which chief planning officers of the shire district councils have been trying to get across for years without success because of Government attitudes.

Recently the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute wrote to the Prime Minister and suggested that it would be appropriate to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the presentation of the Barlow report to Parliament by setting up a modern equivalent of the Barlow commission, and sought a meeting to discuss the subject. This was declined on the basis that entrepreneurial activity and resources of the private sector are more important than land use planning.

This attitude is contrary to the aims of town and country planning which is intended to guide development in a rational way in the interests of the public and the environment while having full regard to economic interests. The report of the Barlow commission was accepted by Government for the purposes of land use planning in the 1940s but its principles were largely abandoned in the 1960s and reversed, so far as the South-east is concerned, in the 1980s.

The vacation of the Government offices in London will not help to improve the quality of life

in the South-east unless they are not reoccupied as offices or any other employment-creating activity. Indeed the amount of office accommodation in existing planning permissions yet to be implemented, amounting to many millions of square feet, is going to reduce the quality of life even further.

Yours faithfully,
STAN PROCTER
(Former President, District Planning Officers' Society),
8 Shelves Way,
Tadworth, Surrey.
August 3.

From Sir William Lithgow

Sir, Mr Knapp failed the Union (of 1707). Had he persevered, the railway stoppages would surely have brought home the social, economic and political folly of huge daily migrations — of centralisation.

Centralisation has deprived too much of Britain of talent and wealth, congesting the South-east, with London a great, bulging, overheated wen; interest rates bleeding the whole country will not deflate it.

Geographical concentration of expenditure for decision-makers and their supporting services is a hidden tax on us all. Study suggests that the pursuit of power, not efficiency, is centralisation's centripetal force; structural inflation and unemployment are its natural consequence for the United Kingdom.

Many Scots, some amongst the 2,500 or so who go each day to London in search of decisions, now question the relevance of the Act of Union; within the European Community opportunities lie in keeping overheads at home and flying further east. Nationalism divides, where patriotism unites.

Why wait for the country to become more polarised, or London to seize up, when a revolution (in communications) allows the running of international businesses from pleasant surroundings, and commuting to be a walk with the dog?

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM LITHGOW,
PO Box 7,
Lochgilbead, Argyllshire.

Water costs

From Mr Graham Nutter
Sir, Water authorities and consumers bring periodic shortages by acting in concert but without recognising it. The authorities contribute by a lack of investment to educate users on consumption patterns, and the consumers acquiesce by expecting unlimited quantities at all times of a commodity basic to life — and at an unrealistic price.

Attempts have been made recently to encourage installation of domestic water meters, but with little success, as consumers have to pay for them. The Kent householder with two bathrooms and a half-acre garden is hardly likely to volunteer to pay for a device which will significantly increase his water utility bill.

If, however, meters were provided free, installed, say, over a five-year period, this provision

would soon allow market forces to operate, by making water bills a simple function of consumption, rather than of rateable value as is currently the case. The single householder would then probably pay a smaller bill than today, while the Kent householder would pay more.

Given the current discussions between Government and the water authorities on future pricing of water, would this not be an opportunity for Government to suggest a quid pro quo — free installation of meters for greater liberty on pricing, thus permitting the consumer to influence the size of his water bill, rather than the oligopolistic structure of the water authorities? After all, we have gas and electricity meters for basic domestic utilities — why not water meters?

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM NUTTER,
26 Ladbroke Square, W11.

Catholic attitudes

From Mr A. H. Cox
Sir, It was sad to find Hans Küng's article (Spectrum, July 28) to be full of slogans rather than reason. To contrast "law", "discipline", "charges", "mandates", "ecclesiastical laws", with "the freedom for which Christ has set us free", begs so many questions as to make it lacking in any substance. Freedom implies the freedom to do the will of God. To do his will one first must know it.

The Cologne Declaration may well be an entirely appropriate expression of concern at overweening power exercised by Vatican bureaucracy, or even by the Pope himself, but it surely does not obviate the need for a process by which doctrinal conflicts are ultimately resolved.

Reading is believing

From Mr James G. Bradshaw
Sir, Ronald Butt (article, August 3) makes an admirable point when he says that the Prime Minister "would be wise to read more newspapers comment herself, relying less on Mr Ingham's eyes and ears".

The great Churchill, who is so much admired by the Prime Minister, made it his early morning duty, which he found an agreeable one, to read the day's papers and in that way was able to get a very good notion of what was going on in the country, which it is not always easy to do from Westminster.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES G. BRADSHAW,
The Manor House,
Welburn, York.

becomes indispensable for the strategic depth it can lend multinational activities which, without its global authority, are doomed to stumble and expire in ignominy. Under the UN umbrella, one is condemned to persevere.

It is however to be regretted that intervention in Lebanon should be contemplated mainly from the standpoint of the need to protect Western interests and hostages, since actions undertaken upon that sole basis will be viewed with reserve by the Soviet Union, sharpening antagonisms between the West and the Islamic world, and therefore be ineffective or result in greater calamities.

True statesmanship will reject

Science can appeal to experiment when it needs to choose between conflicting theories. Christ did not leave his people without an alternative means of knowing his will now. However, just as science cannot immediately find a cure for cancer without a great deal of human endeavour and false starts, so the uncovering and expressing of developing understanding of Christ's revelation must wait upon the scholarship and false starts of theologians.

A towering figure like Newman saw no diminution in his freedom when he said, "but I speak subject to correction". I trust this is also true of Hans Küng.
Yours faithfully,
A. H. COX,
Church House, 64 Church Street,
Bristol,
Melton Constable, Norfolk.

Firework nuisance

From Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidy
Sir, May I raise a voice in protest at a new noise phenomenon which seems to be disturbing us — the late night firework display. On Sunday, July 30, at 11.20 p.m. the LWT birthday celebrations, and on Saturday, August 5, at 10.45 p.m. the Savoy centenary celebrations, wrecked the weekend tranquility of this small enclave of central London.

My dog cringes under my feet, babies wake and cry, old folk are fearful of the noise. Please could those who organise such events have more consideration for others.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND CASSIDY,
15 Rouppell Street, SE1.

Tender offers for course costs

From Dr A. H. Seville
Sir, Not for the first time, a controversial document has been issued for comment during the parliamentary recess. I refer to the Universities Funding Council (UFC) paper on funding for 1991-95, which proposes that universities should make tender offers to supply their various courses and that "other things being equal" the UFC would accept the lowest offers.

It sounds attractive, until you think about it. Consider the case of Aston's Mechanical Engineering Department, chosen not because it is unique but because the facts are in the public domain. The department has a student problem (too few) and a staff problem (too many). It can do little about either. Its course costs are therefore high and a tender based on them would be rejected, exacerbating its problems.

The university must therefore cross-subsidize; but on what basis? If the university system were regarded as a public utility, then the theoretical pricing basis should be the medium-term marginal cost, thus producing optimal use of public resources. This, though, assumes that the base costs are met separately. In fact, the corresponding body to the UFC, the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council, is following this approach quite closely by providing base funding for 95 per cent of the grant and allowing competition only at the margin.

However, the problems of university funding are more complex, not least because the universities generate significant private income: should this be used to substitute for Government grants, thus producing lower tender offers?

What is disturbing is the lack of thought underlying the UFC paper, given that the issues have been readily identifiable since the Education Act which created the new system of funding. The universities are not closed for the holidays and will respond by the mid-September deadline. But they may be driven to quote the dictum of the celebrated concert pianist, the late Dr Schnabel: "I do give cheaper lessons — but I do not recommend them!"

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN SEVILLE
(Academic Registrar),
City University,
Northampton Square, EC1.
August 3.

Avebury hotel

From the Director-General of the National Trust
Sir, The National Trust, as owner of the Stone Circle (in the guardianship of English Heritage) and of over 1,000 acres of surrounding land, is objecting with all the vigour it can command at what we regard as a wholly inappropriate proposal to build a £4 million hotel development at West Kennet Farm, Avebury (report, August 4).

It would be hard to conceive of a more sensitive site than Avebury. Its scenic and archaeological importance is recognised in its designation as a World Heritage Site. In the opinion of the National Trust any large-scale development of this nature would represent a most damaging intrusion which ought to be unthinkable within the setting of such a rare and magical place.
Yours faithfully,
ANGUS STIRLING,
Director-General,
The National Trust,
36 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

Déjà vu

From Mrs Mary Crozier
Sir, Reading "On This Day" in your issue of Wednesday, August 2, I realised that I was reliving an experience that I have always remembered, and that it was I who, 60 years ago, had written the account of the open-air performance of A Midsummer Night's Dream at Heidelberg printed in The Times on August 2, 1929. I was then a 20-year-old Oxford undergraduate spending the long vacation in Germany.

Though I have since then, as a theatre (and later television) critic, seen many productions of the Dream, I have never seen one that had the enchantment of that Heidelberg performance, with Mendelssohn's incidental music.

Sixty years on, I met in your pages the undergraduate who had so much enjoyed and written about that magic scene.
Yours faithfully,
MARY CROZIER,
Flat 1, 12 Priory Road,
Kew, Surrey.
August 3.

Root question

From Mrs Yvonne Elton
Sir, Can somebody explain what has happened to the carrot? The carrots I buy from our local supermarket or greengrocer are firm and crunchy on the day I buy them. A day later, however, they are soft and rubbery. I have tried storing them in the refrigerator, but this does not help. Surely a root vegetable should stay fresh longer than one day.
Yours faithfully,
YVONNE ELTON,
3 Clarendon Close,
Romsey, Hampshire.
August 7.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (01)782 5046.

THE ARTS

Early warning

TELEVISION

Jasper Rees

Next in line for another look in this summer's rush of anniversaries is September 3, 1939. Last night a pair of BBC2 programmes stepped ahead of schedule to consider the Second World War's most infamous crimes: the Holocaust and the Bomb.

At the core of *The Act* was a marvellously tart antithesis. Richard Langridge's contribution to the *ScreenPlay* series pitched two itinerant clowns into the humourless world of Nazism. Invited to what they gradually discovered was a concentration camp, to perform in what emerged as a play seething with anti-Semitic propaganda, the joke turned out to be on them. "I use entertainment," said their host, Captain Steiner. In this case he was also using entertainers.

But rather than take the part of the prosecuting counsel which Steiner offers him, in a dramatized show trial of God, one of the clowns is suicidally compelled to announce his long-concealed Jewish roots. In solidarity his Gentile colleague pulls out of the show, too, and *The Act* ends with them donning their clown costumes in readiness for the gas chamber.

The problem with portraying the devil of Nazism is that giving it any of the best times is not an option, which means that its opponents have to divide the good times between them. "I can't go on like this," droned the Gentile clown. "You always say that." retorted the Jewish one — a nice way of subverting expectation, but sadly atypical. As the two clowns, Barry Jackson and Jack Shepherd skipped feebly through a dialogue which lacked any real sense of dimension, while Kenneth Haigh made what he could of Steiner's hollow Nazi snavity.

Timewatch: *Summer of the Bomb* probed US motives for dropping the first atom bombs. Though they justified the decision in terms of lives saved by the prevention of further conflict, evidence has over the years emerged to suggest that President Truman knew Japan wanted peace, but launched the nuclear age anyway to flex American muscle in the face of Soviet expansionism.

A rather wooden cocktail of scholarly sleuthing and dramatic reconstruction, the programme still had its eye-opening moments. Briefing Truman at Potsdam on the successful first tests of the bomb, his crony James Byrnes eagerly related how a blind woman 200 miles from the explosion "saw the light" — a phrase not much less blasphemous than the Nazi notion of putting God in the dock.

SATURDAY

The Times in Edinburgh: David Robinson on directing the Film Festival.

Plus: the return of *My Country's Good* and *The Recruiting Officer*, in repertory

David Robinson discovers that the *Batman* ballyhoo conceals a story surprisingly faithful to the caped crusader's origins

A big hit with a straight bat

CINEMA

On June 23, *Batman* (12: Warner West End) opened in 2,100 cinemas across the United States. In the seven weeks since then, it has grossed more than \$200 million in the domestic market alone — probably the fastest-earning product in industrial history.

It all began 50 years ago, when two 18-year-old students from the De Witt Clinton High School in the Bronx, Bob Kane and Bill Finger, contributed the first instalment of a new cartoon series to the May 1939 issue of *Detective Comics*. Kane has claimed that the principal inspiration came from movies, and particularly Douglas Fairbanks sen.'s *Mark of Zorro*; but there were a lot of comic-book precedents, characters with names like The Spider, The Shadow and even The Bat.

Batman's special distinction was that he had no superhuman powers, but worked his wonders in the fight against evil purely by means of highly trained physical prowess and advanced technology — most of it kept in his all-purpose belt. When he took off his cape and hood, he was human, though handsome Bruce Wayne, a mixture of Robin Hood and Citizen Kane, the heir to fabulous fortunes. It was in the cause of avenging his parents, murdered before his 10-year-old eyes, that Wayne had fixed on his bizarre, not to say ostentatious, disguise.

Over the years, *Batman* built up a repertory company of adversaries, the most evil of whom was The Joker. The Joker's face, contorted by surgery into a permanent clown grin, was clearly inspired by film versions of *The Man Who Laughs*. In instalment 39, *Batman* adopted a pretty lad, Dick Grayson, who joined his exploits in the guise of Robin: the relationship caused a deal of innuendo.

In 1943 *Batman* made it to the screen, as a serial, followed by a second series in 1949. Meanwhile comic books were coming under censorship attack, and the *Batman* stories became softer and lighter

on slaughter. In 1966 *Batman* and Robin enjoyed a new surge of popularity with a television series and a feature film. After that the craze faded rapidly, only to revive in the Eighties, with the production of a series of hard-back comics which revert to the darker, less camp character of *Batman's* early days.

The new blockbuster film version also reverts to the original spirit of *Batman*, once more engaged in truly lethal confrontation with The Joker, whose mindless plans include a holocaust of Gotham City by killer cosmetics and poison gas delivered by Daffy Duck balloons. The Joker's most repulsive scene, interestingly, is when he invades an art gallery and gleefully defaces some of the world's greatest art works. With Robin no longer in evidence, *Batman*, in his Bruce Wayne persona, is free for a somewhat casual love affair with a lady photographer (Kim Basinger).

Stories were never the strong point of *Batman*: what mattered were the incidents, the characters and the visual fantasy. Sam Hamm and Warren Skraer's screenplay does not hang together very convincingly — characters come and go in an unpredictable way — but it serves its elementary purpose in bringing the antagonists into repeated contests of power and ingenuity.

Michael Keaton, who worked with the same director, Tim Burton, in *Beetlejuice*, is an amiable but somewhat smaller-than-life *Batman*, certainly alongside the rich excesses of Jack Nicholson's Joker, with his chalky, contorted face, warlike costume and relentless quipping in the face of death.

The real stars of *Batman*, though, are the composer Danny Elfman and the production designer Anton Furst. Elfman's music, from the titles on, is

calculated to generate maximum physical excitement to thrust the action forward. Prince's compositions, although highly successful in terms of best-selling records, contribute rather less.

Furst recreates the 'authentic' world of pre-war comics. The action appears to be set in the near future, but this is the Gotham City AD2000 of the original comic, conceived in the year that the New York World's Fair offered the marvels of The City of Tomorrow.

The skyscrapers stretch up endlessly, between them the canyon streets are shadowed and sinister and full of evil things. Wayne's mansion too is so comic-strip bizarre that it is a shock to learn that it was largely filmed at Hatfield and Knebworth. The \$35 million production was shot entirely in Britain, with Pinewood housing the biggest film set built in Europe since *Cleopatra*.

The enigma of the film's \$200 million attraction remains. Many a picture has better writing and acting, true, characters, more exciting incidents, more authentic imaginative creations — and no less costly publicity. Yet something in *Batman* must appeal uniquely to the mass imagination.

Here is the archetypal conflict of right and wrong. *Batman* himself is folklore now, and there are borrowings from other films that are part of the heritage — as well as *Kane and Zorro*, *The Phantom of the Opera* looms in the tale of the Joker's vengeance.

Yet finally, perhaps, what *Batman* has in common with other films of our time that seem to satisfy the same truly universal appetite, is that they succeed in creating their own complete, hermetic worlds, protection for a couple of hours from present reality.

220 years older than *Batman*, *Robinson Crusoe* also still fascinates, and inspires new works and variations. Walton Green and Christopher Logue have collaborated on the script of *Crusoe* (15, Cannon Tottenham Court Road), which is directed by Caleb Deschanel.



Who needs Robin? Bruce Wayne/Batman (Michael Keaton) rescues his lover, Vicki Vale (Kim Basinger)

The story is moved to the early 19th century, and the new *Crusoe* (Aidan Quinn) is a Virginian slave trader. Shipwrecked, he learns to accommodate himself to life without the paraphernalia of civilization. He finds his Friday in the shape of a black man from a tribe given to human sacrifice. His attempts to educate (and thereby subjugate) the man are countered by the other's insistence on educating him to his culture.

It is basically a very sympathetic and contemporary parable about the humanist education of a "civilized" man by the "savage". Some truncation of the action suggests that it may have been severely edited down at some stage, which could explain the too jerky and hurried developments of the relationship, and of *Crusoe's* decline into craziness (clearly

inspired by Buñuel's *Robinson Crusoe*).

Still, it is well crafted and pleasant to watch, with its handsome seascapes (presumably, to judge from the names on the credits, shot in Yugoslavia) and fine sailing craft. Aidan Quinn and Ade Sapara play their scenes together, communicating without verbal language, with humour and charm.

Eight years ago, Penelope Spheeris's musical documentary *The Decline of Western Civilization* examined Los Angeles punk rock culture. Now — with many of the participants in her first film dead — *Decline of Western Civilization Part II: The Metal Years* (15, at the ICA) surveys the heavy metal music scene.

It is, it must be said, something of a dead end. The giddy practitioners she interviews are not great talkers, and are mostly narrowly preoccupied with sex, drink and drugs (for or against), make-up and hair-dos, hitting the big-time, yearnings for immortality like the other stars in this enclosed world, little known to outsiders. They are more articulate in performance, which is often.

The most telling parts are the cosy realism of the English-born star Ozzy Osbourne, pottering away over his hot stove; and the pitiful Chris Holmes, watched never by his glazed-eyed mother as he floats drunk and fully dressed in his pool, pouring quarts of vodka down his throat and blurring, alcoholic sentiments of self-hatred and omens of death.

Is that a Rowan Atkinson with the chainsaw?

In the first of our special reports from the 1989 Edinburgh Festival, Kristina Woolnough surveys the prospects for the Fringe

Critics and punters alike love sniping at the Edinburgh Fringe. There are the annual complaints that the satire was sharper, the libelous bleaker, the street happenings zanier, the church halls seedier, back in the good old 1960s. The grumbles are as much part of being at the world's largest open-to-all arts festival as the masochistic pleasure of realizing that one has bought a ticket for a terrible show.

This year, so far, the censorious voices have been strangely silent, yet they have as much reason for complaint as in the past. There is an over-abundance of cabaret, and much of the theatre is unimaginatively chosen. Moreover, some of the Fringe performers take such

a heavy, professional attitude to Edinburgh, and charge such hefty ticket prices, that they might as well be in the official festival.

Though the Fringe is meant to be spontaneous, original and innovative, many cabaret acts and plays have been well tested elsewhere. Some performers, already basking in the glow of commercial success, are guaranteed full houses. For them, Edinburgh in August simply adds a little *avant garde* piquancy to their established careers.

This year more than any other, companies have made concerted efforts to present preview shows all over Britain. Fringe regulars like the Joan Collins Fan Club, Donna & Kebabs, Jeremy Hardy and Will Gaines are warming up at the South Bank Advance Warning Festival, while other familiar names and Fringe safe-bets (Hull Truck, Oxford Review, Earl Okin) are appearing at the Newcastle Arts Festival's *See It First* in Newcastle season. With a modicum of success on the Fringe already assured, the concept of



One of Archais, with chainsaw

risk may have flown forever. Post-Fringe festivals also confirm that the visit to Edinburgh is now just part of the professional circuit.

The feeling of hand-me-down clothes is hard to shake off. Yet Fringe administrator, Mhairi Mackenzie Robinson takes a more

positive line: "I suppose it's good publicity for the Fringe, and it helps to build up impetus before the Fringe starts."

The Fringe Society, exclusively an organisational body, has no control over what performers do before coming to Edinburgh or over what they bring to Edinburgh. The open door policy is frequently misunderstood by the public. "People assume that I go round in the winter seeing shows and picking them out. Once people understand the free and open nature of the Fringe, they seem to feel better and they realize they have to take the rough with the smooth," says Mackenzie Robinson.

But for all the laboured presentations of Shakespeare, the re-writes of Joan of Arc's life and the hip productions of Bertolt, there are still unexpected nuggets. With 500 companies appearing, the Fringe is huge enough to defy generalization. Most of the performers are not polished professionals, and their offerings will be as unruly and unpredictable as

ever. What is more, the surprises may not always be edifying. The number of times "bunk" appears in this year's programme is quite unprecedented.

Amongst the current crop, promising perverseness if nothing else, is the "comedy" double act God and Jesus, whose press release runs "Attention scam, you are nothing. Absolutely nothing." There is a bizarre clutch of plays taking Siamese twins as their subject. And of course there is the usual crop of feminist interpretations: this year, Andy Pandey, Windy Miller and Punch and Judy get the radical chic treatment.

The "Spot the new Rowan Atkinson" game retains its fascination for both public and press. Tips for front runners this year include Red Shift's *Frida and Diego* — *A Love Story* (reportedly performed in a cattle truck), Theatre Caddis's *Eric*, the chainsaw-wielding biker circus Archais and comedy duo Robert Lewelyn and John McKay.

But at some point in the next three weeks a kind of buzz will go round the bars and restaurants about an amazing, unknown newcomer, and another star might be made. That is what the Fringe is all about.

WORLD MUSIC

Turned out nice again

King Sunny Ade
Hackney Empire

Shortly before King Sunny Ade and his band took the stage on Tuesday a song called "Kingsize Papa", recorded by Julia Lee in 1947, played over the PA system. The last time I heard this tune was in a small village in Bali two months ago. The effect of this demonstration of what world music is all about was compounded by the strange contrast of London's Nigerians, dressed up in their colourful robes and hats, against the exotic though tarnished Edwardian orientalism and golden cherubs of Hackney's remarkable variety theatre.

Ade was once in the vanguard of African music in this country. His Nigerian followers, accustomed to having him to themselves, were chagrined to find "sold out" notices on the doors of the Lyceum Ballroom when Ade played his first fully promoted concert in 1983. A contract with Island Records led to fulsome praise and ecstatic audiences, but interest in his Yoruban ju-ju music gradually cooled.

As with all his concerts, the musicians came on gradually, adding contributions until the whole 13-piece band was interlocked. Four fingers fronted the whole seething, rhythmic mass and, finally, the King himself appeared wearing a green and white outfit with knee-high boots. Ade was his familiar self, playing those unique stinging guitar figures and convoluted themes, leading the vocals and directing the band, but the music seemed more raucous than before.

Songs lasted five minutes rather than the expected half-an-hour and each one of them was preceded by much larking about. Certain aspects, however, remained the same, like Abiodun Fatoké's gliding pedal steel guitar lines, and within an hour King Sunny had his musicians locked in a groove. Talking drums erupted like volcanoes, guitars twanged and the keyboard player somehow made his two Japanese digital synthesizers sound not unlike the cheap Sixties organ sound of The Doors.

By this point the Nigerian devotees were tired of pretending they were at the Old Time Music Hall and were dancing in the aisles; they were joined by tall bony white boys, who looked more suited to dancing to Morrissey. But the King was back.

David Toop

Joyless virtuosity

THEATRE

A Flea in her Ear
Old Vic

himself changed into a cockroach. Settings (by the Brothers Quay) are in a vein of matchwood expressionism: dull grey lattice-work for Chandebise's office apartment, and grimy black when the action moves to the Hotel du Minet-Galant, where numbered cells lead off ramshackle stairs, suggesting a house of correction rather than a house of pleasure. The sight of the two wives — Linda Mariowe and Rose English — peacocking through these dream environments in their *helle époque* finery is like

flesh and blood creatures invading a fantastic picture book.

Piquant collisions of that kind exemplify the show's disorienting purposes. Jones also exploits the sets as a trampoline: when Mme Chandebise arrives at the hotel she is greeted by a maid hanging upside down from the banisters; the lecherous Antoinette's pursuit of the speech-impaired Camille sends him scurrying like a monkey up a vertiginous ladder, and running over the furniture without breaking his stride. Phelim McDermott's performance is spell-bindingly acrobatic, besides his stunning vocal gymnastics.

Other performances also take your breath away. Kevin Williams's fiery Spanish husband is another, flashing mouthfuls of gold as he denies his jealousy in an

ear-splitting screech. Then there is Matthew Scurlfield's monstrous hotel proprietor, an ogreish Humpty Dumpty incessantly practising push-ups and splits.

If force consisted of no more than a sequence of dazzling turns, this production would be a masterpiece. It is wonderfully attention-grabbing; but it directs your attention to the immediate moment, rather than to the development of the plot. You could describe it as a Germanic variation on a French original, emphasising the equal, elegance and cruelty that are certainly present in Feydeau, but siphoning off the *joie de vivre*. Jim Broadbent, marvellously doubling as the hero and the gormless hotel porter, is finally left covering before a chorus of grotesque mockers. A fascinating experiment; but not worth trying again.

Irving Wardle

PROMS

BBC SSO/
Maksymiuk
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Jerzy Maksymiuk, now in his fifth season as principal conductor of the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, first won fame by an irregular, typically Polish route. He persuaded friends to play for ad hoc opera performances in Warsaw; they started to dabble in orchestral music, began touring as the Polish Chamber Orchestra,

and suddenly in the mid-1970s (almost by accident, it seemed) had become one of the world's top chamber ensembles.

Now Maksymiuk is older, bolder, yet no less spunky. But his flamboyance is harnessed to meticulous preparation. Give or take a few odd choral dynamics in Mozart's "Coronation" Mass and some uncertain entries by the generally rather docile Scottish Philharmonic Singers in the treacherous serial swamps of Webern's Cantata No. 2, this was an admirably controlled and imaginative demonstration from the Pole and his Scots. They even made something cogent out of a bizarre sandwich of a concert: the

last works of Berg and Webern, flanked by Mozart.

By Webern's miniaturist standards the Cantata No. 2 is a whopper. Nearly 15 minutes long, it uses chorus (mostly for a weird, ultra-complex canon in the final movement) as well as soprano and baritone soloists. But it actually works best when Webern is at his least epic and hence most characteristic. Where the soloists (Penelope Walmesley-Clark and David Wilson-Johnson, both superbly assured) are floating lines of strange, half-languid tension against the barest wisps of instrumental colour, one can forget the batty nature-mysticism of Hildegard Jone's poetry ("an inner life sings in the beehive at the bush

of midnight") and simply absorb the music's supple, sensuous beauty.

Maksymiuk conducted this with fine fluidity and supervised an impeccably sympathetic accompaniment for György Pauk in Berg's Violin Concerto. Pauk may not have quite enough power to tear the heart out of this tragedy at its most violent moments. But power is not essential to project music which is not ultimately about pain and death, but about an abiding memory of beauty which transcends grief. Pauk's restrained eloquence brought nobility to this most poignant of requiems.

Richard Morrison

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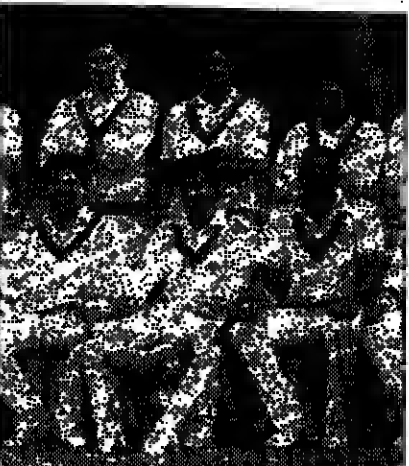
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TELEVISION & RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear
and Gillian MaxeyAlternative
Australian
cricket

Anne Billson

Cricket fans needing to be cheered up after recent defeats both on and off the pitch could do worse than look in on tonight's *True Stories: Dreaming of Lord's* (Channel 4, 11.05pm), which offers a reminder of what the game should be all about. In 1868, 13 Aboriginal cricketers were smuggled from Australia into England and, in the course of their 47 matches, scored a huge success with the British public. One



Two Aboriginal cricketers toured GB in 1868 and 1983 (Channel 4, 11.05pm)

hundred and twenty years later, another Aboriginal team was selected to follow in their footsteps: this is their story, and a very charming one it is too. After thrashing a team of Aussie old-timers led by Ian Chappell, and including Prime Minister Bob Hawke, the Aboriginals set off for Great Britain, where they find themselves faced with empty seats, inclement weather, homesickness and county sides which don't seem to share the visitors' respect for their fixtures. The ultimate destination is Lord's, but there are plenty of memorable matches on the way there, the misty fields of Chatsworth, for example, where the Duke of Devonshire behaves exactly as one imagines an English aristocrat should behave, presenting the bemused players with a picture of himself, his wife and his dog. The visitors are never less than top notch ambassadors for their country, but one cannot help but wonder why no Aboriginal has ever been selected for an Australian Test side; could it really be that none has ever been good enough, or is the Australian attitude to racism in sport not quite as uncompromising as Bob Hawke would have us believe?

In *Europeans* (BBC2, 8.30pm) the formidable Chantal Cui presents a brace of films by which she illustrates the contrast between France's rich and poor. She first examines the "lifestyle" of the CBG — *bon-chic-bon-genre* — who are a cross between Yuppies and Hoary Henriets; this is an hilarious selection of footage which tells us "how to eat an Ambassador" and whether it is acceptable to wear chain store accessories with a different class of initial entirely: the SDF — *sans domicile fixe* — are the homeless who have to scrounge a meagre living out of the subways and on the streets. This film apparently caused an outcry when it was screened in France, and no wonder, we see, among other things, a desperately sick man being refused entry to a hospital because he has no fixed address.

6.00 *Ceebees* AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins
6.30 *The Flintstones in The Kissing Burglar* (r) 6.55 *Weather*
7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Laurie Mayer and Mike Scott. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; weather at 7.30, 7.55 and 8.25; regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27
8.25 Regional news and weather
8.30 *News* and weather
8.35 *But First This...* Children's entertainment introduced by Simon Parkin. Andi Peters and Stephanie Lowe, beginning with *Special: Cartoon adventures of a fly* (r) 8.55 *Why Don't You...?* Diverging ideas for bored youngsters

10.00 News and weather followed by *Popeye* (r) 10.15 *Cartoons* (r) 10.30 *Playhouse* (r) 10.55 *Five to Eleven* with pupils from Newland Girls' Comprehensive School, Maidenhead

11.00 News and weather followed by *West Woodbury* (r) 11.15 *The O Zone*. Pop magazine presented by Andy Crane. Includes news of Simon Bates' "Round the World Challenge" 11.25 *Supersize* the life of the President and is then accused of trying to kill him. Starring George Reeves 11.30 *Ramses* (r)

12.00 News and weather followed by *The Garden Party* hosted by Carol Keating and Eamonn Holmes. Includes Enoch Powell and Chantal Cui discussing how European are the British and how Nicholson talking to Bill Payne who is bringing up his twins alone after his wife died in childbirth 12.25 Regional news and weather

1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Mervyn Lewis. Weather 1.30 *Neighbours*. Paul thinks that Charles's plans for her mother's wedding are getting out of hand; and what does Todd's mother think about him and Katie returning home? (Ceebees)

1.50 *Cricket: Fifth Test*. Live coverage of the second session's play on the first day of the game at Trent Bridge between England and Australia, introduced by Tony Lewis. The commentators are Richie Benaud and Jack Barnister with summaries by Ray Illingworth and Tony Graveney

4.00 *Cartoon 4.10* *Hockey Wolf* (r) 4.20 *Simon and the Witch*. Episode nine of the 12-part serial starring Elizabeth Cuthbert, Hugh Polard and Joan Sims (r) 4.35 *Mysterious Cities of Gold* (r)

5.00 *Newsworld* includes the fourth of five reports from Helen Briggs at the US World Series, Alabama
5.05 *Move It* with Andy Nutty and Fiona Lee Fraser

5.35 *Neighbours* (r). (Ceebees)
6.00 *Shane's Clock* News with John Humphreys and Mervyn Lewis. Weather 6.30 *Newsworld* South East

7.00 *The Pope* introduced by Bruno Brookes and Sybil Ruscoe (absent broadcast with Radio 1)

7.30 *EastEnders*. Dr Legg talks to Arthur about Pauline; Frank is happy with a lucrative car deal and the fringe benefits that go with it; and Michelle decides on a course of action and discusses that and another matter with her boyfriend Danny. (Ceebees)

8.00 *News* includes Brian Smith who, along with his three girls, is campaigning for the release of the wife who tried to murder him

8.30 *First of the Summer Wives*. As *Topkapi* is turning into a "total lightning machine" by following the mental and physical exercises set down in *The Way of the Warrior* magazine, Conno tries to persuade him to act as his substitute in a fight with the fearsome Chunky Livey (r). (Ceebees)

9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Martin Lewis. Regional news and weather 9.30 *Flame*. An Affair in Mind (1989) starring Stephen Dillon and Amanda Donohoe. A made-for-television drama, based on Ruth Rendell's novel *The Face of Treason*, about a writer who becomes obsessed with the beautiful wife of another man. Directed by Colin Law. (Ceebees)

1.00 *Captain and Lesley*. The lady police officers investigate a spate of robberies from wealthy women who all patronize the same beauty salon. Starring Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly (r)

1.50 *Weather*

6.00 TV-am begins with News and The Morning Programme introduced by Richard Keys; 7.00 News followed by Good Morning Britain presented by Mike Morris and Kathy Taylor; 8.00 News; 8.50 *Weekend* for the young; 9.00 *Timmy Mallett* and Michael Strachan

9.25 *He-Man and the Masters of the Universe*. Animated adventure series (r) 9.50 *Thames news* and weather

9.55 *Inspector Gadget*. Cartoon adventures of a bumbling policeman (r) 10.25 *Kellyvision*. Chris Kelly joins stuntmen fighting on the wing of an aeroplane; and Gaz Top discovers how some exciting car commercials are made (r) 10.50 *Madame Gusto's Circus* (r) 10.55 News headlines

11.00 *Home and Away*. Drama serial about an Australian couple and their five foster children 11.25 *Vicky the Viking* 11.55 *Thames news* and weather

12.00 *Who's Next?* For the young 12.10 *Puddle Lane*. Puppet series (r) 12.30 *Take the High Road*. Carol's party does not meet with Sheila's approval; and Fergus seems to be having the best time among the various Glenduroch festivities

1.00 *News at One* with Ian Ewart. Weather 1.20 *Thames news* and weather

1.30 *Women of Today*. A profile of jump jockey Penny Fitz-Hughes, who also runs a stable for sick horses

2.00 *Richmond Hill*. Australian drama serial

3.00 *Connections*. Mind-stretching problems for two more contestants — a company director from Bangor, Northern Ireland, and a student from Manchester. Introduced by Simon Potter 3.25 *Thames news* and weather 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*. Australian family drama serial

4.00 *Disney's Duck Tales*. The Right Duck 4.25 *1-800 Bounce Back* starring Elizabeth Elstenson (r) 4.50 *Brit's Cartoon Club* presented by Rick Harris

5.10 *Home and Away* (r) 5.40 *News with Fiona Armstrong*. Weather 5.55 *Thames news* and weather

6.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. Is this the end of the war for Anne and Wilks? And the beginning of something significant for Pete Whiteley and Rachel Hughes?

7.00 *Jimmy's*. Real life dramas concerning the patients and staff of the St James's Hospital, Leeds. Europe's largest general hospital

7.30 *Perception*. Game show hosted by Alison Holloway

8.00 *Police*. Includes Graham and Carver are shadowing a known robber when a car draws up and three men leap out, bundling the man inside, leaving his wife hysterical on the pavement. Humphreys and Roach are called to an armed supermarket robbery where one of the security guards has been shot. (Ceebees)

8.30 *International Athletics* from Malmö, Sweden. Includes the 1,500m event which should feature Steve Cramen, Said Ojima, Peter Rono and Paul Ereng. The commentators are Alan Parry and Peter Matthews

9.00 *LA Law*. Glossy American court room drama series starring Harry Hamlin

10.00 *News at Ten* with Sandy Gall and Alastair Stewart. Weather 10.30 *Thames news* and weather

10.30 *Lock Up in Anger*. John Osborne's drama performed under John Denham's direction by the Renaissance Theatre Company, starring Kenneth Branagh as Jimmy Porter, a man rebelling against his wife (Emma Thompson). Followed by *Crimestoppers*

12.00 *Prisoner: Cell Block H*. Drama series set in an Australian women's prison

1.30 *What the Papers Say* with Mary Holland of the Observer

1.45 *Donahue*. American chat show

2.45 *News headlines* followed by *Flame*. The Seller Talks 2.15 *Spotlight* 2.45 *News* 3.00 *Thames news* and weather

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6.55 *Open University* Inner City Story. Ends at 7.20. 8.00 *Ceebees*
8.55 *Boating Butler*. Tony Butler travels by narrowboat through Warwickshire and Leicestershire (r) 10.25 *Fifth-Century Athens* (r) 10.50 *Cricket: Fifth Test*. Live coverage of the opening session of the first day's play in the game at Trent Bridge between England and Australia

1.10 *Holiday Outings*. Tenerife (r) 1.20 *Harry's House* (r) 1.25 *Bio-Brac* (r)

1.35 *Cricket: Fifth Test*. A further visit to Trent Bridge

1.50 *Holiday Outings* to Jamaica (r) 2.00 *News* and weather followed by *The Royal National Airshow of Wales*. The Chaining of the Bard ceremony

3.25 *The Elbow Room* (r) 3.50 *News*, regional news and weather

4.00 *Cricket: Fifth Test*. Live coverage of the closing session of the first day's play from Trent Bridge

6.10 *Flame*. The Green Man (1985, b/w) starring Alastair Sim, George Cole and Terry-Thomas. A black comedy about a professional assassin whose attempts to bump off his latest victim at a south coast hotel are thwarted by the arrival of a bumbling vacuum-cleaner salesman. Directed by Robert Day

7.30 *The Victorian Kitchen Garden*. The story of 12 programmes (r). (Ceebees)

8.00 *Wildlife Showcase: Rivers to the Sea*. A documentary filmed over a period of two years about the fish, birds and wildlife that depend upon the rivers of Canada's Atlantic seaboard. (Ceebees)

8.30 *European: Rich and Poor* (see Choice)

9.00 *The Travel Show* includes reports on holidaying in the Cornish resort of Alghero; and the delights of Ross-on-Wye

9.30 *Under the Stars*. Adela General. A portrait of La Victoria, a Chilean shanty town. (Ceebees)

10.20 *10 x 10*. The story of Martin and Sam who are two of the people responsible for the arrival of electronic gaming and trivia machines in public houses

10.30 *Newsnight*

11.15 *Cricket: Fifth Test*. Highlights of the first day's play 11.45 *Weather*

12.00 *Open University*. Weekend Outlook 12.05 *News* Ethical Principles. Ends at 12.35

1.00 *News* 1.15 *Spotlight* 1.45 *News* 2.00 *Thames news* and weather

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6.00 *The Channel Four Daily*
6.25 *The World — A Television History*. Part 15 — Africa before the Europeans 100AD — 1500 (r)

9.55 *Flame*. Arise My Love (1940, b/w) starring Claude Colbert and Ray Milland. Romantic comedy drama about a newspaperwoman who saves an airman from the firing squad during the Spanish Civil War. Directed by Mitchell Leison

12.00 *Fifteen-to-One* (r) 12.30 *Business Street* 1.00 *Sesame Street* (r)

2.00 *Gallery*. Art quiz introduced by George Melly (r)

2.30 *Assert Yourself*. How assertiveness training can help tackle problems of sex and family life (r). (Oracle)

3.15 *Virtuoso*. Vladimir Ashkenazy plays a recital of music by Robert Schumann (r)

4.20 *Flame*. Fall Guy (1955, b/w). A tribute to the stuntman Dave O'Brien. Directed by David Barclay

4.30 *Countdown*

5.00 *Flame*. Desire (1935, b/w) starring Richard Tauber. The musical tale of a Vienna beer garden singer who is lured to London to star in an opera. Directed by Paul L. Stein

6.30 *News*. Episode two of a six-part serial from Sweden. English subtitles

7.00 *Channel 4 News* with Nicholas Owen and Anne Leuchars

8.00 *The French Revolution: A Living Legacy*. Dr Colin Lucas of Balliol, Oxford, and Professor Donald Sutherland from the University of Maryland, debate the Terror

8.30 *Take Six*. The fourth course — vegetables — is prepared by Paul Gayler, head chef at London's Inigo Jones restaurant (r).

9.00 *Flame* on Four Takes 2: Insignificance (1985) starring Michael Emill, Theresa Russell, Tony Curtis and Gary Busey. A drama, set in 1954 New York, about the connection between a professor, a senator, an actress and her former baseball player husband. Nicolas Roeg directs

11.05 *True Stories: Dreaming of Lord's* (see Choice)

12.55 *Flame*. Jaguar (1980) starring Philip Salvador as an ambitious security guard who becomes involved in the Filipino underworld. English subtitles. Directed by Lino Brocka. Ends at 2.50

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THE TIMES

SECTION 2

THURSDAY AUGUST 10 1989

21

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.8195 (-0.0040)
W German mark
3.0746 (-0.0019)
Exchange index
91.9 (-0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1972.0 (+9.7)
FT-SE 100
2360.4 (+12.3)
USM (Datastream)
174.39 (-0.82)

Ansbacher falls 27%

Henry Ansbacher, the merchant bank, reports a 27 per cent fall in pre-tax profits to £2.19 million for the six months to June.

Likely buyer

Mr William Simon, a former US Treasury Secretary who is prepared to back Hoylake's assault on BAT with a maximum personal commitment of £1 million, is a potential buyer of BAT's Farmers group.

Profit jump

Sea Containers, under £532 million threat from Stena of Sweden and Tipbook, reports sharply higher second-quarter net profits of \$19.43 million (£12 million) against \$7.72 million.

STOCK MARKETS

New York	
Dow Jones	2702.96 (+3.79)
Nikkei Average	3489.27 (+46.79)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	2627.31 (+16.37)
Amsterdam	
CBS Tendency	197.8 (+0.8)
Sydney	1896.3 (-2.7)
Frankfurt DAX	1608.71 (+6.12)
Buenos Aires	
General	6810.06 (+2.26)
Parale CAC	506.6 (+3.0)
Zurich S&K Gen	967.4 (+7.5)
London	
FT-A All Share	1200.27 (+5.72)
FT-500	1329.92 (+6.43)
FT-100	197.4 (-0.3)
FT-1000	87.38 (-0.25)
FT-10000	87.38 (-0.04)
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MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER	
Desoutter	682.5p (+142p)
J Stuart	581p (+22p)
Pearson	795p (+30p)
Carlton Comm	339.5p (+22p)
Electra	555.5p (+25p)
Cable & Wireless	555.5p (+25p)
Pickering	250p (+11p)
Harold Simon	177p (+10p)
IG Instruments	413.5p (+31p)
Trafalgar House	482p (+11p)
GKN	457.5p (+13p)
Hewlett Packard	740.5p (+15p)
Highgate & Job	197.5p (+17p)
Chrysler Intl	325p (+10p)
Wellcome	503.5p (+11p)
BAT	86.5p (+16p)

FALLS

Ultramar	324.5p (-12p)
THORN EMI	334.5p (-3p)
Courts Furniture	192.5p (-13p)
Candover	422.5p (-15p)
Closing prices	2989
SEAG Volume	521.8m

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base: 14%
3-month eligible bills: 13.1% to 13.5%
buying rate: 19.7% to 20.3%
US Prime Rate: 10.5%
Federal Funds 9.75%
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.83-7.92%
30-year bonds: 106.1% to 108.1%

CURRENCIES

London	New York
£ \$1.8195	\$ £1.5773
£ Sfr 1.4748	\$ Sfr 1.5005
£ Sfr 2.0503	\$ Sfr 2.0503
£ FF 10.3972	\$ FF 10.4245
£ Yen 225.52	\$ Yen 225.52
£ Indec 91.9	\$ Indec 91.9
ECU Sfr	SDR 10.784718

GOLD

London Fixing:
AM \$385.15 ON \$364.60
BANK \$385.25-365.75 (\$225.75-226.25)
New York:
Comex \$365.20-365.70

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sep) - \$16.80 bbl (\$16.45)
* Denotes latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
Australia	2.15	2.05
Austria	22.45	21.25
Belgium	36.85	35.85
Canada	1.25	1.25
Denmark	13.57	12.77
France	16.75	16.15
Germany	2.15	2.05
Greece	270.50	257.50
Hong Kong	7.75	7.57
India	135.00	132.00
Italy	200.00	195.00
Japan	235.00	230.00
Netherlands	2.05	1.95
Norway	11.75	11.25
Portugal	205.00	200.00
South Africa	1.45	1.45
Spain	16.35	16.35
Sweden	2.75	2.60
Switzerland	2.75	2.60
Turkey	1.75	1.65
USA	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia	400.00	390.00

Bid talk helps Wall Street to edge near record

By Neil Bennett, London
and Mike Graham, New York

The New York Stock Exchange edged close to a record yesterday as the market was buoyed by hotel and airline shares in the spotlight because of takeover speculation.

Transport stocks were strongest, with UAL, the parent of United Airlines, jumping another 17 1/2 points to 237 on news that Mr Marvin Davis' takeover offer was worth \$230 (£141) a share.

The market surged late in the morning, with the Dow Jones industrial average touching 2,715, just below the record of 2,722.42 reached on August 25, 1987.

Wall Street analysts suggested that the overall rise in the stock market was due to a belief among traders that the economy had slowed as much as it was going to this year and that predictions of future corporate earnings were likely to be high.

Other heavily traded stocks included Paramount, which last month lost its bid to merge with NWA, the parent of Northwest Airlines, last month.

Mr Nicholas Brady, the US Treasury Secretary, said interest rates might come down now that financial markets could see possible solutions for Third World debt and the crisis in the US savings and loans industry.

Ultramar gas find as profit soars to £62m

By David Young and Colin Campbell

The deepest wells yet drilled in the North Sea have resulted in a significant discovery by Ultramar. It could yield more than 200 million barrels of gas condensate in the 1990s.

Ultramar also announced interim results yesterday, with profits from operations up by 175 per cent from £22.7 million to £62.5 million in the six months ended June, after £27.6 million (£7.3 million) in the second quarter.

Oil analysts at Smith New Court, the broker, described the results as "bumper".

The discovery, named the Franklin field, on block 29/5b, could be expensive to exploit due to the extreme depth of the reservoir and the massive pressures involved, and because the field is not close to existing pipelines.

Ultramar is hopeful that its proposals to develop the field will be given government approval by 1993, with production starting in 1997.

The reservoir was discovered by Ranger Oil at a depth of 15,000 feet in 1985 and since then Ultramar, which holds 21.25 per cent of the licence and will act as the operating company on the project, has spent \$18 million (£11 million) to drill a further appraisal well.

This has shown that the oil reservoir stretched down to a depth of 19,010 feet.

British Gas has 23.75 per cent of the field, Elf 15 per cent, Amerada Hess 12.5 per cent, Fina and Ranger 10 per cent each and Union Jack Oil 7.5 per cent. The field also contains large amounts of dry gas and, ironically, because of the British Gas involvement, its development could be delayed.

There are several large gas condensate deposits in the same area 159 miles east of Aberdeen, which have been fully evaluated and could come on stream late in the 1990s, meeting all British Gas needs. This could result in British Gas using its vote in operating committee negotiations to put back the full development of the Franklin field until early next century.

Meanwhile, Mr John Darby, Ultramar's chairman, said cash flow from operations at £140.8 million (£72.2 million) was a half-year record.

Racal Electronics chief attacked over pay increase

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The controversy over executives' salaries continued yesterday at the Racal Electronics annual meeting, when Sir Ernest Harrison, the chairman, came under shareholder fire for his 24 per cent pay increase, to close on £305,000.

The emoluments of other Racal Electronics directors were up 19 per cent.

It followed the anger over pay rises at the twin Racal Telecom operation, where Mr Gerry Wheat, the chief executive, saw his salary increase from nearly £95,000 to £241,000.

One shareholder at the Racal Electronics annual meeting called for increases like Sir Ernest's to be made "less obtrusive". He said that at the same time as directors were paying themselves more, "only modest amounts" were being given to charity. Others complained of the lack of shareholder perks.

In a robust reply Sir Ernest said: "My salary and that of others is not high by international standards."

He reminded the meeting that he, like others of his top executives, had no outside business interests, and devoted all his time to Racal.

Sir Ernest drew shareholder attention to the company's performance, with earnings per share in the year up by 30 per cent and the dividend rising by 35 per cent for the second year running.

He said the share price had been passing through a difficult time, because of confusion over whether Racal was excluded from competing in the emerging new personal communications system market.

It had since been made clear that Racal Vodafone would be open to compete in this new sector, and when this sank in he expected the market to mark up Racal shares again.

Mr Roger Desoutter, who will continue as chairman in the short term, said his family, realizing its 54 per cent shareholding was being eroded, sought an acceptable buyer which would allow it to trade independently with the Desoutter brand name.

Atlas is offering 700p cash for each ordinary Desoutter share and 120p cash for each preference share, valuing Desoutter at a premium of 90 per cent over the price of its shares on July 31, when the company announced it had received an approach.

Shares in Desoutter soared 142p to 683p on the news. Atlas, which is also offering Desoutter shareholders a full loan note alternative, has received irrevocable acceptances from holders of 50.7 per cent of ordinary shares and 5.9 per cent of preference shares.

Mr Desoutter said the offer would allow the group to expand abroad in a way which we couldn't do as a small company.

Man who was Lloyd's brightest star heavily criticized

QCs say Outhwaite names have a case

By Gillian Bowditch

The 1,600 Lloyd's investors, including sporting stars Virginia Wade and Tony Jacklin, facing potential losses of £1 billion from the troubled Outhwaite 1982 syndicate, are preparing to sue the Outhwaite Agency. They have taken counsel's opinion and believe they have a strong case against the underwriter.

Mr Anthony Boswood QC and Mr Michael Hart QC are of the opinion that Mr Richard Outhwaite, once considered the brightest underwriter at Lloyd's, "fell far below the standard of skill and competence reasonably expected of him in the conduct of the syndicate's affairs."

So far the Outhwaite losses have topped £300 million and are the biggest in the history of Lloyd's, but Mr David Lentaingne, an Outhwaite name and secretary of the Outhwaite 1982 Names Association, believes they will exceed £1 billion as claims on the syndicate continue to flow in. Lloyd's names sign an agreement which gives them unlimited liability to their syndicate's losses.

Mr Lentaingne says so far about 20 of the Outhwaite names are facing imminent bankruptcy. One name who had an insurance line of £40,000 with Outhwaite and who wanted to buy an insurance policy against further Outhwaite 1982 losses, was quoted a premium price of £300,000.

So far 951 of the 1,600 Outhwaite names have indicated their interest in suing for damages by joining the Outhwaite Names Association. All have received a copy of counsel's opinion which says that a claim for negligence is likely to succeed and have been invited to a meeting on September 14 in London to discuss possible legal action.

Counsel advises that the 100 direct names should sue the Outhwaite Agency and the indirect names should sue their own members' agent, with whom they have a contract. According to counsel, this course maximizes the prospect of successful recovery. It does not involve any adverse comment on the skill, judgement or integrity of the members' agents.

The claim is likely to be advanced on the basis that had Mr Outhwaite properly discharged his duty of care, none of the 32 run-off policies written by him would have been written.

Counsel has come to the conclusion that a claim against Lloyd's itself would fail. But Mr Lentaingne believes there will be further crises in future years at Lloyd's. "So far there are \$150 billion of claims for toxic tort in the US. These have been identified but have not yet trickled through to Lloyd's. There is the potential for further major losses at Lloyd's," he says.



Fighting fit: David Lees with a model of the Warrior, announcing record profits yesterday

GKN rises to record £110m at half time

By Martin Waller

GKN showed the benefits of strong demand for automotive parts in most of its main markets with record £110.1 million pre-tax profits in the six months to end-June against £84 million last time.

The figures were well ahead of expectations, and the shares rose by 13p to 458p. With earnings per share 27 per cent higher at 26p, the interim dividend rises from 6.25p to 7.5p.

Related companies' operating profits were up 38 per cent to £27.4 million, underlying growth of 25 per cent combining with a £2.5 million first-time contribution from its minority stake in Westland acquired in October. The market expects an eventual bid for

the rest of the helicopter producer, but Mr David Lees, the GKN chairman, would only say his company was "comfortable" with its relationship with Westland.

Neither exchange rates nor the £50 million spent on acquisitions during the first half had any material effect on the half-year figures, he added.

"We have seen a broad-based improvement to nearly all our underlying businesses."

However, "there are signs of a slowdown in demand in some markets we serve, particularly North America. There are other markets where we see no such signs," he added, singling out the automotive business in this country and the rest of Europe.

This surge of demand meant that for the first time this decade manning levels at GKN's British operations rose over the six months, although only by a modest 100 jobs.

Production of the Warrior mechanised infantry combat vehicle continued at full capacity. GKN produces 140 Warriors a year, at about £500,000 each, for the British Army.

SIMON

Equipment-Contracting-Services

- Operating profit up 29%
- Profit before tax up 22%
- Earnings per share up 18.6%

Chairman Roy Roberts says:

"We are well placed to take advantage of available opportunities to improve earnings. Concentration on marketing and cost reductions are generating organic growth, whilst we continue to acquire related businesses to provide for future growth. We will continue to pursue these opportunities vigorously to meet our declared intention of providing sustained earnings growth for our shareholders."

	Six Months Ended 30 June 1988 £000	Six Months Ended 30 June 1988 £000	Year Ended 31 Dec 1988 £000
Turnover	321,912	284,535	592,157
Operating Profit	15,873	12,289	33,658
Profit before Tax	14,331	11,743	32,380
Earnings per Share	13.4p	11.3p	32.8p
Ordinary Dividend	4.5p	3.5p	13.5p

The abridged profit and loss account for the year 1988 is an extract from the latest published accounts which have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, the audit report for these accounts was unqualified.

Copies of the full Interim Report may be obtained from The Secretary

Simon Engineering plc
Stockport, Cheshire, SK3 0FT

[illegible]

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
August 7	August 18	November 9	November 20
Call options were taken out on \$100 Morgan Grenfell, Premier, Northern, Ford Sall, North Knight, Body Seal, Konic, Int. Laboratories, Behrman, Carter Beers, Vickers, Martin, Oliver Resources, Norfolk Capital, Int. Medco, Transwood, West, Tuckers, Mortley.			
Public Leisure Investment, Investicube, Charterhat.			

CU lifts payout despite 19% drop in profits

By Jeremy Andrews

Storms which swept the southern states of America and £13 million more of weather claims sent Commercial Union's pre-tax profits down 19 per cent to £90.2 million in the six months to June.

None the less, Mr Tony Brend, chief executive, announced a 12 per cent rise in the interim dividend to 8.15p which he said reflected "the financial strength of the company, trading prospects and the substantial contribution from life business."

Mr Brend also welcomed Sun Alliance on to CU's share register after it bought a 13 per cent stake last week. He said he regarded it as "a more stable shareholder than Adelaide Steamship, the Australian raider led by Mr John Spalvis. He said he expected to meet Sun Alliance soon, but thought it was "extremely unlikely" that board representation would be offered to the new shareholder.

Eighteen storms hit the south and mid-west of the US between April 3 and June 27, causing damage estimated by the American Insurance Association at \$1.29 billion (£796 million). The worst, centred on north-west Louisiana, caused \$380 million of damage. As CU has its regional headquarters in the state, its losses were disproportionate to its national market share

and weather-related claims of £17.2 million were the highest for seven years.

There was also a setback in Britain, where the underwriting profit fell almost £10 million to £9.9 million. This corresponded closely to the rise in the underwriting loss on commercial liability lines from £1.6 million to £11.4 million. The number of claims for amounts of more than £50,000 shot up by 40 per cent, but the company believes this was a statistical aberration rather than a change in the legal environment favouring larger claims.

The best performance came from the Netherlands, where the results from non-life business improved from £27.7 million to £34.8 million. This reflected the major reorganization begun in 1987, the transfer of medical insurance for the elderly to a government scheme and the effect of mild weather on claims.

Profits from life business showed a "satisfactory" increase from £41.4 million to £44.1 million and shareholders' funds rose by £27.2 million to £1.54 billion, reflecting both rising stock markets and currency gains. This took published net assets per share to 364p in June, though this calculation ignores the bulk of the value of its life business.

Times, page 22



Welcoming Sun Alliance: Tony Brend of CU yesterday

Forecasts cut as BOC rises to £238m

By Melinda Wittstock

BOC, the industrial gases and healthcare group headed by Mr Richard Giordano, disappointed analysts yesterday with a smaller-than-expected 8 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £238.6 million for the nine months to end-June.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker, which expected pre-tax profits of £240 million, has downgraded its full-year forecast from £335 million to £330 million (it made £301.5 million last time) in line with other brokers. This follows a slowdown since the interim in operating growth at BOC's gases division, which accounts for 66 per cent of group profits. It is expected to slow further due to recessionary pressures in the fourth quarter.

BZW believes, however, that this will be offset by an improvement on the healthcare side, where slow demand for BOC's equipment has impaired margins, particularly at Ohmeda, which sells life-support machines and other hospital equipment worldwide, and at Glascock Home Health Care, an American chain of private health clinics.

Mr Giordano said healthcare order books are improving, and pointed to a strong performance on the special products and services business, though Aircor Coating Technology, a glass-coating equipment supplier, is also suffering from lower demand.

BOC said yesterday its borrowings, held mainly in dollars, had risen in the period to £802 million, representing 72 per cent of shareholders' funds. But the company said the level of borrowings — incurred from a heavy capital expenditure programme on the gases side, a strong dollar, and acquisitions — should fall in the fourth quarter.

The company blamed the downturn in pre-tax profits in the United States from £67.5 million to £50.9 million on pension accounting changes and its \$150 million (£92 million) acquisition of Spectramed of the US.

BOC said its \$146 million purchase of AmeriGas is complete, after a monopolies inquiry by the US Justice Department and the subsequent sale of three gas plants for \$40 million.

COMMENT

The City also faces a Goldsmith challenge

The battle for BAT Industries has only reached the stage of shadow-boxing. The real, cash-backed, bid is not in sight and the present one is in American regulatory baulk — from which Hoylake's easiest escape, oddly enough, would be a domestic Monopolies Commission inquiry. But the sparring has already developed at two distinct levels: the top of the cranium and below the belt.

At the lower level, a fat and hitherto complacent multinational such as BAT provides a large target. Its nonsensical retail interests, in particular, are a sitting duck. Even under BAT's avowed present strategy, they should have been sold to someone who can run them better.

Hoylake's high-minded thesis of unbundling BAT and allowing its businesses to soar in free flight, however, contrasts with some rather less edifying detail of unregulated offshore tax havens and a gallery of international rich (mostly old money) lining up at Sir James Goldsmith's money feast with soup bowls or ambitions to be favoured son buyers.

Hoylake has also swallowed a powerful combination of poison pills. They would be activated should any outsider be so bold as to buy more than 30 per cent of Anglo or challenge Sir James' rule over the board.

As for free flight, it is hard to see Hoylake freeing many of the businesses in BAT's portfolio from their corporate chains. To obtain the best prices, or satisfy insurance regulators, most would have to be sold to other companies willing to pay for size.

But the main interest at this stage lies at a more elevated level. The case made for "unbundling" BAT cannot just be dismissed as an euphemism for asset-stripping. It raises important issues and great challenges for the City. In deference to Lord Hanson, Sir James admits that conglomerates can work. But he advises successful first-generation entrepreneurs to unbuckle on retirement to avoid hardening of the corporate arteries and a descent from "great conglomerators" to bureaucratic "administrators", as he dismissively dubs the BAT management.

This is a good stab at a general law. But there are sufficient exceptions, such as BTR or BET, to show that it is inadequate. There are basic advantages to conglomerates. They can spread risks; some high-risk businesses, particularly in capital goods, are likely to be better

financed as part of larger groups. Conglomerates can also improve performance for shareholders by bridging different industrial cycles. It is also the case that managements of big diversified groups are in many ways the real investment managers of the modern financial world: shifting resources swiftly between different enterprises on behalf of shareholders.

Whether BAT was doing this, rather than empire-building, will be the battleground of much of the coming war of words. BAT certainly appears to have broken two golden rules of conglomerates: it has (like Lombar) invested in businesses with wildly different stock market ratings; and its top group management has also not obviously made the switch from the mentality of industrial line manager to investor, controller and management consultant.

But in the end, as one youthful conglomerator has neatly put it, management is more important than form. The fate of BAT, if it were left to the market, would be decided on big investors' view of its management, not their philosophy towards conglomerate and leveraged break-ups.

If the institutions then voted for Sir James, they would have to ask themselves an extremely awkward question. Why do those who are paid to manage billions for ordinary people have to hand over £1 billion or so of the proceeds to Sir James, Mr Jacob Rothschild and their rich friends?

The slightly comic entrance of Sir James' distant Swiss relative Antonio von Marx poses the question even more starkly. His plan for BAT shareholders to break up the group themselves could have been drawn up by any financially sophisticated fund manager on the back of an envelope. Something like it would achieve what Hoylake offers without giving Sir James a large slice of the proceeds. But the institutions are not up to it.

As Mr Rothschild thoughtfully noted in *The Times* yesterday, "there is a gap in our system." With notable exceptions such as Lord Keith of Castleacre, non-executive directors without a constituency rarely discipline incumbent management effectively. The investment institutions do not wish to dirty their hands with active intervention themselves or to pay professionals to be their direct representatives on company boards. If Hoylake proves anything, it will be that this fastidiousness has become too costly to justify any longer.

Murdoch Magazines purchase

Murdoch Magazines, a subsidiary of News International, is acquiring EF Publishing, the publisher of *Car*, *Super Car Classics*, *Truck* and *Truck Driver* magazines.

The acquisition, for an undisclosed sum, is expected to be completed in mid-September. Miss Elizabeth Rees-Jones, managing director of Murdoch Magazines, said: "I believe that these four titles will put us in a strong and commanding position to further develop our magazine publishing business."

The News Corporation is lifting its stake in Independent Newspapers, New Zealand's largest publisher, from 40 to 49.9 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Beales steady

John Beales, the clothing and electricals group, has held pre-tax profits steady at £2.1 million for the year to end-May on sales up from £26.2 million to £30.4 million. The total dividend for the year rises to 7.6p (5.75p) on earnings per share up to 28.0p (27.8p).

PSI grows

Property Security Investment Trust has raised pre-tax profits from £5.8 million to £6.3 million in the year to end-March. The total dividend rises to 3.75p (3.25p) on earnings up to 5.68p (5.34p). Net asset value per share rose to 250p (185p).

Hughes buy

Hughes Food Group has acquired Tourle Maree of Canada for 275,000 ordinary shares, or £1.1 million.

Water float 'set to boost Simon'

By Our City Staff

Simon Engineering, the Stockport equipment, services and manufacturing group, is set to benefit from the privatization of water. Mr Roy Roberts, the chairman, says he expects the market for waste water and sewage treatment equipment to boom in the next 10-12 years.

The group yesterday announced pre-tax profits for the six months to end-June of £14.3 million, up 22 per cent, in turnover of £321.5 million, up 13 per cent. The interest charge has more than doubled to £1.6 million. Earnings per share are 13.4p, up 18.6 per cent, and the interim dividend rises by 28 per cent to 4.5p.

Both the manufacturing and engineering contracting divisions' profits rose 50 per cent, to £6.7 million and £5.9 million respectively. Profits in

the services division dropped from £3.6 million to £3.4 million because of the sale of the merchanting interests.

There is still no news on the disposal of Drake & Scull, the group's mechanical and electrical sub-contracting business put up for sale six months ago. Mr Roberts says it will be at least another two months before the deal is announced.

Drake & Scull is expected to fetch about £40 million. There is an extraordinary provision of £3 million in the accounts against the potential closure of a Drake & Scull business in Hong Kong.

Mr Roberts says the group's £250 million Yerevan contract in the Soviet Union is going well and will begin to have a strong influence on group profits. Shares in Simon fell 3p to 415p.

Industrielle set to fight bid by Suez

Paris (AP) — The president of *Compagnie Industrielle*, target of the largest takeover bid ever attempted in France, was quoted yesterday as saying he will fight back.

M Jean-Marc Vernes, head of the holding company under attack from *Compagnie Financière de Suez*, a Paris-based bank holding company, declined to discuss what allies he might be lining up.

M Vernes was quoted as saying he would make "no declaration until the hostile takeover bid by Suez has been approved" by authorities.

The Paris Stock Exchange said in a statement that Suez proposes to offer Fr13,000 (£1,249) per share for the 81.53 per cent of *Compagnie Industrielle* stock it does not already own. That would value the target company's equity at Fr19.5 billion (£1.87 billion) and the Suez offer would total Fr15.9 billion.

Profit warning hits Parkway

By Gillian Bowditch

Parkway Group, the press and poster production company voted USM company of the year in March, yesterday saw £21.6 million wiped off its value as the shares plunged 52p to 173p after a profits warning.

Parkway shareholders will receive a circular soon about the group's results for the year to September 1990, which will be lower than expected. The circular will also contain details of Parkway's £5.32 million cash acquisition of Sterling-Regal, a New York reprographics business.

Analysts immediately downgraded their forecasts

from £12.3 million to about £9.2 million, with earnings per share of 15p, down from 16.1p last year.

Parkway made pre-tax profits of £4.81 million last year and analysts believe there will be some growth in earnings for the year to September 1990.

Mr John McKimmie, chairman of Parkway, said the shortfall was due to the underperformance of its Blackburn business, a general softening in the advertising and print market, and higher interest rates.

But analysts believe most of Parkway's problems are due to high interest rates, and have

been worried about its gearing for some time. The group has net debt of £24 million and is 100 per cent geared. In the past two years it has made 28 acquisitions.

Parkway's shares have fallen from 260p at the time of the interim results in May, which showed pre-tax profits doubled to £3.73 million.

Wace, Parkway's main competitor, said yesterday it was not feeling the effects of any slowdown in the market and reiterated the chairman's statement at end-June that the group was enjoying its best year yet. Wace shares fell 5p to 414p.

Life after debt

Setting what could become a precedent for the involvement of the banking community in "green" issues, an international syndicate of banks is raising more than \$2 million (£1.2 million) for the World Wide Fund for Nature to finance six conservation projects in Madagascar.

In a novel scheme to swap Third World debt for aid for the conservation cause seven banks, with the NatWest representing Britain, have sold some of their Madagascar debt to the WWF for 45 cents in the dollar, a 5 cent or 10 cent discount to the market price. The Madagascar government will in turn repay the debt to the WWF, at its full value and in local currency, thereby generating \$2.1 million. A donation from the US government will top it up to \$3 million. "It will be used to fund projects to protect endangered species and stop deforestation, and will include the education and employment of 400 rangers to man national parks," says Felix Robyns, of Bankers Trust, the US bank which is also participating in the scheme.

The mania for sending memorandums to all of its 1,200 staff about even the most minor matter seems to be scaling new heights at Slaughter & May, the City law firm. One such memo has just been despatched to all employees asking about the location of the firm's Polaroid camera. According to sources within the firm the camera cost £30. The cost of the memos — £90.

Carol Leonard

Marché of time for Linacre

A friend in need is a friend indeed, as Peter Linacre, the chairman of Caird Group, discovered when, as an equity salesman with Merrill Lynch, he was dismissed for allegedly dealing on inside information. Cleared of any such crime by DTT investigators in June — almost three years later — Linacre, aged 33, has been at Caird since June 1987. In that period he has transformed it from a Dundee-based retailer into one of Britain's leading waste treatment and disposal companies, with profits soaring from £38,000 to more than £4.5 million. As a gesture of thanks to those who have remained his friends throughout, and, more to the point, invested in his company, Linacre threw a stylish dinner party the other evening at Café du Marché — possibly one of the best French restaurants in the Square Mile — for 40 of these moral and financial supporters. "When I got booted out of Merrill's a few chops remained good friends and then later, after I had taken control of Caird, the uncertainty surrounding the DTT investigation meant that our institutional investors were understandably nervous," he says. "The dinner was for those people who helped during those difficult months." Some Merrill employees were on the guest list, but the firm's fund managers have yet to buy Caird stock. A pity... the shares have risen from an adjusted 90p to almost £6 under Linacre.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Peel well in the Hunt

For a stockbroker firm which has been in business for only three months, Peel Hunt — founded by Charlie Peel, ex-Fieldings and Morgan Grenfell, and Chris Holdsworth Hunt, a former Pinchin Denney partner — has made a promising start. For, in what represents something of a coup for

such a small firm, Peel Hunt handled the entire sale last week of Adelaide Steamship's 13 per cent stake in Commercial Union to Sun Alliance. Estimates of the commission by the broker on the 55 million-share transaction range from £30,000 to £50,000.

Siege hell

I sense defeat already in Plessey's attempt to fight off the unwelcome takeover bid from GEC and Siemens. Sir John Clark, the chairman, and Stephen Walls, managing director, yesterday stationed themselves in a suite and invited journalists to drop in at any time and interrogate

them on their battle plans. One of the first inquiries to arrive was told by the hovering PR man: "This is the bunker for the last-ditch defence. When it's all over, they'll only be able to identify us by our dentures." The PR man is, I gather, leaving.

Block booking

Word in Chicago property circles is that Robert Maxwell wants his name up in lights on the Sears Tower, the world's tallest building. His Macmillan Publishing group is already the largest tenant of the 110-storey block, put up for sale by the America retailer and valued at \$1.05 billion, and Maxwell apparently wants to centralize his other Chicago operations in the tower, thus occupying 4.5 million square feet. Only the Pentagon has more floor space. A Macmillan spokesman has refused to comment, but others close to the deal have privately indicated Maxwell's ambition.



My Abbey National shares have arrived!

CHARTERHOUSE

Anglo United wins Coalite bid

DAVID McErlain's Anglo United has won its £478m bid for Coalite, Britain's largest private fuel distribution group and owner of the Falkland Islands Company. The Anglo team declared cash and shares.

recommend Anglo's offer. Mr McErlain says...

THE NAME BEHIND THE NEWS.

Charterhouse Tilney, as sole broker to Anglo United in its £480 million bid for Coalite, arranged the sub-underwriting of a 100% increase in Anglo's equity.

While Anglo United plc takes over a company nearly eight times its size, Charterhouse Tilney confirms its position among the first division of corporate stockbrokers.

A high-powered combination of comprehensive research, professional corporate advice, and an experienced sales team makes Charterhouse Tilney a force to be reckoned with.

Charterhouse Tilney is a member of The Securities Association and a member of The International Stock Exchange. The Royal Bank of Scotland Group.

Potential Made Possible

STOCK MARKET

Index froths closer to record

An increasingly frothy market moved ever higher yesterday, spurred on by a clutch of bid reports, most of them unfounded.

After initial profit-taking, prices started to rise and the FT-SE 100 index reached 2,360.4 by the close, up 12.3 points, another post-crash high. Dealers have now fixed their eyes on the FT-SE's record of 2,443.4—reached in July, 1987—and are wondering whether it will be broken.

Trading remained good, with 520.9 million shares changing hands, while the FT 30 index also rose, reaching 1,972.0, up 9.7. Gills lost up to 1/4 of Tuesday's gains as sterling was marginally weaker against the dollar.

Pilkington, the glass manufacturer, stood out among the main movers with a rise of 11p to 256p. The shares have been performing strongly this week, with the interest stemming from a circular by Mr Kevin Connock at Smith New Court, the broker. He argues that while the company had been a poor performer in the past two years, this is changing and it should show earnings growth of 10 per cent in the next two years, higher than the forecast market average.

He also shows that the company is lowly rated in terms of its strong cash flow and that assets are as much as 400p a share. All this made him rate the shares as a strong buy.

Other brokers followed Smith's lead and started buying for clients. Meanwhile, a story circulated that BTR was in the market for Pilkington stock. BTR unsuccessfully bid for Pilkington three years ago and a fresh attempt has always looked a possibility. BTR's shares fell 7p to 428p, also weighed down by word that BTR Nylex, its Australian subsidiary, may report disappointing figures today.

Pearson was another company to take the limelight, with a rise of 30p to 799p. Initial enthusiasm was started by suggestions that Merrill Lynch was buying stock. Merrill Lynch was the broker which helped The News Corporation build its 17.4 per cent stake last year. Merrill denied that it was buying shares in large amounts. Elsewhere, buyers were at-

chains — Queens Moat Houses, or Swallow, owned by Vaux.

The latter owns 4,000 bedrooms and would be most interested in the smaller, out-of-town sites which Thistle owns. It would probably sell the larger London hotels to foreign buyers to recoup most of the £700 million price-tag. S&N's shares climbed 9p to 395p.

British & Commonwealth attracted interest once again, closing 8p higher at 193p. Two stories are driving the price up. One is that a break-up bid is being planned as analysts put the company's break-up value at anything up to 300p a share. To support this theory, there has been heavy trading in options buying for the past week. More than 1,000 contracts had been traded by 10.30 am.

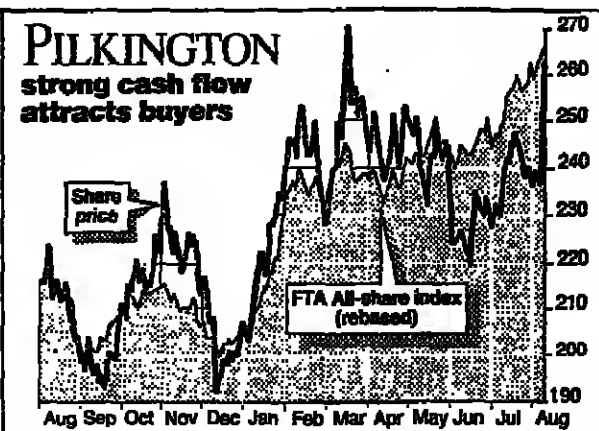
The other suggestion is that B&C is negotiating the sale of its 62 per cent holding in Woodchester Investments, the

Irish leasing firm. An Irish institution is said to be interested in buying. The sale will greatly improve the company's cash flow. At market value, the stake is worth £150 million, while it is yielding only 1.5 per cent.

BAT had a good day, climbing 18p to 865p after the publication of the Hovlake after document on Tuesday. American buyers are attracted by the presence in the consortium of Mr William Simon, a former US Treasury Secretary who is now a leveraged buyout specialist.

Mr Simon has bought a number of Californian savings institutions in the past and could now be a buyer for Farmers, the Californian insurance group, if the break-up of BAT proceeds. Such an experienced figure would undoubtedly ease any regulatory problems.

Meanwhile, the traded options market saw the issue of another covered warrant by



Salomon Brothers, this time for Fisons. The warrant, essentially a two-year call option costing 84p, is the fifth to be launched by the bank.

The strike price is 400p. Fisons' shares fell 4p to 355p.

ICI showed one of the most dramatic rises of the day, jumping 30p in minutes during mid-afternoon trading. The source of the interest was Wall Street, where a large securities house executed a programme trade in a number of the world's largest equities. ICI ended 35p up at £13.13.

In stores, Asda had another good day, climbing 7p to 208p. Dealers are now convinced that a bid for the company will be launched within the next

few weeks, with an offer of between 240p and 245p.

The motor components sector looked cheerful as it digested GKN's 31 per cent increase in profits. The shares closed 13p dearer at 458p. The news also lifted Lucas, 7p up at 710p, T&N, up 9p to 261p and BBA, 17p higher at 217p.

Neil Bennett

TOKYO

Financials boosted by foreign buying

(Reuters) — Financial shares soared, partly on a foreign broker's buy programme, but overall, prices were sluggish until futures-related buying pushed them broadly higher at the close.

The 225-share Nikkei index gained 99.79 points to 34,839.27 after climbing by 129.10 on Tuesday. Turnover remained light with about 550 million shares traded after 450 million on Tuesday.

The market largely ignored the voting for a new prime minister, brokers said. Mr Fujio Katayama, vice-president of equities for CS First Boston (Japan), said: "Mr Toshiki Kaifu's selection is a foregone conclusion."

Several brokers pointed out that yesterday was the first day of Japan's national high school baseball tournament, a time that coincides with summer holidays and usually signals sluggish trade. Other analysts, however, said that was just an excuse.

Mr Craig Chudler, a market strategist at Smith New Court, said: "If interest rates came down, those fund managers watching the ball game would be back at work."

Rises outnumbered falls by more than six to five. Leading shares were bank, brokerage, communications, non-life insurance, pharmaceutical, property, car, railway/bus, rubber and food shares. Brokers said some buyers are concentrating on financials, both as laggards and in the belief that interest rates have reached a peak.

An equity salesman for a foreign securities house said: "It is a near-sighted market."

This week has been characterized by quick, short-term movements as investors play the market for quick profits. On Monday, shares thought to be targeted by speculators were bought. The next targets were companies with high-priced shares that seem likely to issue bonus stock, but some blue chips that rose on Tuesday slipped on profit-taking yesterday.

Mr Katayama of CS First Boston said: "People could be buying financials as the next line for rotational buying."

NEW YORK

Dow slips a point after early bid excitement

(Reuters) — The Dow Jones industrial average eased by 0.95 of a point to 2,698.22 at noon. Blue chips had earlier climbed on a wave of fresh takeover speculation with the Dow average ahead by 14 points.

Mr Tom Gallagher, the head of block trading at Oppenheimer and Co, said of the market's early gain: "It is a continuation of takeover fever. Every day there is a new name that is in play. This is a

very speculative market." UAL Corporation jumped 19 1/2 to 238 1/2 in early trading on reports that Mr Marvin Davis, an investor, is offering \$240 a share for the company, helping the market's tone.

Mr Philip Benton, the executive vice-president of Ford Motor, said that Ford is studying a joint venture to produce vehicles in Europe with the Mazda Motor Corporation of Japan.

WALL STREET

Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3
AMR Co	73 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2
ASA	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
AT&T	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Bank of Am	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Boeing	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Chrysler	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Coca Cola	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Dow Chem	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Exxon	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ford	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
General	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
IBM	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
J&J	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kodak	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
McDonald	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Merck	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Monsanto	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Motorola	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Norfolk	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Novartis	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Occidental	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pfizer	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Procter	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rockwell	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Schlumberger	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Shawmut	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Spallone	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Union	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Wells	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
West	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Weyerhaeuser	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Whitcomb	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Worldwide	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Yates	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Zenith	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

Car shares in demand as Frankfurt moves higher

Frankfurt (Reuters) — Demand for car shares and other selected blue chips gave the market strong underlying support, offsetting initial profit-taking. The 30-share DAX index rose by 5.12 points to end just below the day's high at 1,608.71. Prices had started lower, but good demand at lower levels, coupled with a shortage of stocks, helped to buoy the market in later trading.

BMW rose sharply ahead of the release of its first half-year results late in the morning, closing DM16.50 higher at DM620. The net profit of its parent company rose by 14 per cent to DM199 million (£64.7 million). Oetiker said: "It seems like the results filtered out earlier today." Porsche

also rose DM7.50 to DM814. The market has been rising steadily for the past three months, but in July the pace picked up as foreign investors began increasing the weightings of West German stocks in their portfolios.

Japanese investors especially have begun to see West German shares in a new light, their interest heightened by political uncertainty at home. Japanese buying tends to focus on stocks with large capitalizations like car shares.

Utilities also rose sharply, with Veba up DM5 at DM339.50. VIAG, ex-rights, closed DM9 lower at DM355. Dealers noted that utilities had been in strong demand about one month ago as British banks began

reacting to the recent trend to diversification in the sector.

The utilities are also seen as having scope for further gains as they are still trading below their 1989 highs. The same held true for engineering shares. Liode continued to outperform the engineering sector, rising DM13.50 to DM812. Manoesmaon closed DM7.30 higher at DM255.30.

● Hong Kong — The Hang Seng Index ended an uneventful day 19.37 higher at 2,627.31 after an expected big company announcement failed to materialize. The broader-based Hoog Kong index gained 12.93 to 1,733.48. Strong overseas institutional interest underpinned sentiment all day, but profit-taking capped every ad-

vance. Turnover dropped below HK\$1 billion for the first time since July 27, totalling HK\$895.27 million (£70.69 million) compared with HK\$1.06 billion on Tuesday.

● Sydney — Shares closed lower after profit-takers took advantage of the market's recent strong run. The All-Ordinaries index closed 4.1 lower at 1,695.3.

The All-Industrials index was 4.6 lower at 2,725.8, the All-Resources lost 3.5 to 916.7 and the gold market fell 2.3 to 1,596.5. The Australian Stock Exchange's computer system was down and unable to confirm the market's official closing indices.

● Singapore was closed for National Day.

Brierley to seek buyout details



Sir Ron: quasi-chairman

Sir Ron Brierley intends to press for further information on behalf of shareholders in the countdown to next month's crucial vote on the Aus\$970 million (£461 million) buyout bid for Industrial Equity Limited (IEL), his former Australian offshoot.

Sir Ron said the Corama Pty Ltd team, comprising Mr Rod Price, the IEL managing director, Mr Bill Loewenthal, the deputy chairman, and Mr Abe Goldberg, the textiles magnate, had not supplied enough information about the deal to make its case.

"It is not for me to make Corama's case, it is up to them and they have not yet done so," he said.

Sir Ron said he would remain neutral as a "quasi-chairman," guarding the rights of shareholders before the general meeting on September 11.

It was believed that Sir Ron was planning to support the Corama trio, which was probably depending on his backing to defeat powerful opposition expected from Mr John Spalvins' Adelaide Steamship Co, a 14 per cent minority shareholder.

"I want to hear more from Corama in terms of their case and what it is," Sir Ron said.

"I'm acting in a quasi-chairman's role in trying to do the right thing by everybody, particularly the shareholders."

"I recognise that the shareholders' interests come first."

From David Tweed, Sydney

Mr Price said he was not concerned by the appearance of Mr Spalvins on the IEL share register.

He described Mr Spalvins as a "very legitimate" investor who would have the opportunity to vote on the deal on September 11 "like all other shareholders."

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SIX MONTHS' REVIEW

ASSURANCE

Pre-tax profit £90.2m

★ Strong performance in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Increasing competition in some markets.

★ Shareholders' funds increased by £272m to £1,541m.

★ Interim dividend increased by 12.4% to 8.15p.

★ Non-life profits of £46.1m (1988 £70.0m) affected by exceptional weather claims in the United States.

★ Life profits increased to £44.1m (1988 £41.4m).

HIGHLIGHTS			
	6 months 1989 Unaudited	6 months 1988 Unaudited	
Total premium income	£1,800.8m	£1,646.3m	+ 9%
Operating profit before taxation	£90.2m	£111.4m	-19%
Operating profit after taxation	£49.3m	£65.4m	-25%
Earnings per share	11.7p	15.6p	-25%
Dividend per share	8.15p	7.25p	+12%

The interim dividend of 8.15p per share will be paid on 17 November 1989 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 24 August 1989 and will cost £34.5m (£30.5m).

Shareholders will again be offered the choice of receiving fully paid ordinary shares, rather than cash, in respect of all or part of the interim dividend. The interim report will be circulated to shareholders on 16 August 1989. Members of the public may obtain copies of the report thereafter by writing to the Shareholder Relations Service, Commercial Union Assurance Company plc, 69 Park Lane, London, W1A 3AA or by telephoning 01-263 7500 ext. 8866.

Commercial Union Assurance Company plc

Wang sale 'may follow resignation'

New York — The resignation of Mr Frederick A Wang as president of Wang Laboratories has renewed speculation on Wall Street that the family controlling the office computer manufacturer wants to sell it.

The resignation surprised financial analysts and employees. Last week, 38-year-old Mr Wang — who returns control to his ailing father, Dr An Wang — said he intended to stay in his post and oversee efforts to solve the company's many financial and product-related problems.

Mr Marc Schulman, an analyst at UBS Securities, said: "A good possibility is that Dr Wang decided that the survival of the company was more important than the family. It indicates the length to which he is willing to go to retain the integrity of the company."

The board has appointed Mr Harry Chou to serve as acting president. Mr Chou is vice chairman and a director of Wang, and a close associate of the Wang family.

Wang, which is in technical default on its loans, faces a deadline today for agreeing on a financial restructuring with its bank lenders.

Dr Wang, aged 69, founded the company in 1951. It has suffered in recent years as industry growth has shifted to personal computers and work stations. Last week, the company reported a \$424 million (£262 million) loss for the year to end-June, and said it was restructuring.

The stock market reacted positively to the resignation. Wang shares rose 87.5 cents, to \$6.625, in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Though statements from the Wangs did not indicate the family intended to sell the company, analysts speculated that the resignation would herald the selling of part or all of the company's 3000.

Mr Shao Wang, an analyst at Smith Barney, Harris Upham, the broker, who is not related to the family, said: "You wonder if the family is in it for something other than posterity at this point."

"It certainly moves one step closer to the end game of being sold out. The next step is bringing in a turnaround specialist to slash the expenses."

(New York Times) Frederick Wang: resignation

McKAY SECURITIES PLC

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT (ABRIDGED)

Group Results for the Year Ended 31st March 1989

	1989	1988
	£'000	£'000
Gross Rents and Service Charges Receivable	7,227	6,077
Profit Before Tax	3,218	2,959
Profit After Tax	2,316	2,167
Earnings per share	8.5p	8.1p

Directors recommend a final dividend of 2.8p per share making a total for the year of 5.3p (1988-4.8p).

A Directors' valuation of the Group's UK investment properties was carried out on 31st March, 1989, which showed a surplus of £10,992m. This surplus has been credited to Revaluation Reserves.

Annual General Meeting to be held at 20 Parkside, Knightsbridge, London, SW1 on 11th October, 1989 at 12 noon.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Abbey National (130p)	144 1/2
Allan	104-2
Alpha Estates (75p)	52
Antares	59
Danbury Gp	155-4
Enso	105
Forwell Group (82p)	58
Gannex Energy	700
Gowings (160p)	185-3
Invidia Sound	220
Leicestershire (135p)	163
McKays Estates	57-1
Pacific Property (50p)	47
Plaxton Group	233
Polar Electronics	110-1
Presidio Oil	305
RadioTrust	75
Richmond Oils & Gas (105p)	32-6
Sherry (55p)	32-6
Surrey & Sussex	174
Tavern Leisure (80p)	43-1
Thornton Asian	107
Top Denmark	234-4
Traco Computers (125p)	131
Unico (95p)	105
Unidyn	455
Video Magic Leds (56p)	83-2
Wenzum (70p)	85-2
West Scotland (105p)	116-1

RIGHTS ISSUES

Am NYP	79-5
Egerton NYP	5-1
Glanier NYP	5-1
Marlow NYP	10-1
Sutherland NYP	10-1

(Issue price in brackets).

THE TIMES STOCK WATCH

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INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Trust Name	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets	Income	Dividend	Yield	Price	Change	Rating
First Investment Corp.	100.00	10.00	90.00	1.20	0.10	1.11%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of America	150.00	15.00	135.00	1.50	0.12	0.88%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New York	120.00	12.00	108.00	1.10	0.09	0.82%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Virginia	80.00	8.00	72.00	0.90	0.08	0.89%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Washington	90.00	9.00	81.00	1.00	0.09	1.11%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of California	110.00	11.00	99.00	1.30	0.11	0.82%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Texas	70.00	7.00	63.00	0.80	0.07	0.86%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Florida	60.00	6.00	54.00	0.70	0.06	0.83%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Illinois	50.00	5.00	45.00	0.60	0.05	0.80%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Michigan	40.00	4.00	36.00	0.50	0.04	0.78%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Ohio	30.00	3.00	27.00	0.40	0.03	0.74%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Pennsylvania	20.00	2.00	18.00	0.30	0.02	0.70%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Jersey	10.00	1.00	9.00	0.20	0.01	0.67%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Delaware	5.00	0.50	4.50	0.10	0.01	0.67%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Maryland	15.00	1.50	13.50	0.35	0.03	0.74%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Carolina	25.00	2.50	22.50	0.55	0.05	0.82%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Carolina	35.00	3.50	31.50	0.75	0.07	0.89%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Georgia	45.00	4.50	40.50	0.95	0.09	0.96%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Alabama	55.00	5.50	49.50	1.15	0.11	1.03%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Louisiana	65.00	6.50	58.50	1.35	0.13	1.10%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Mississippi	75.00	7.50	67.50	1.55	0.15	1.17%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arkansas	85.00	8.50	76.50	1.75	0.17	1.24%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kentucky	95.00	9.50	85.50	1.95	0.19	1.31%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Tennessee	105.00	10.50	94.50	2.15	0.21	1.38%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of West Virginia	115.00	11.50	103.50	2.35	0.23	1.45%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Missouri	125.00	12.50	112.50	2.55	0.25	1.52%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wisconsin	135.00	13.50	121.50	2.75	0.27	1.59%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Minnesota	145.00	14.50	130.50	2.95	0.29	1.66%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Iowa	155.00	15.50	139.50	3.15	0.31	1.73%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	165.00	16.50	148.50	3.35	0.33	1.80%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	175.00	17.50	157.50	3.55	0.35	1.87%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	185.00	18.50	166.50	3.75	0.37	1.94%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	195.00	19.50	175.50	3.95	0.39	2.01%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	205.00	20.50	184.50	4.15	0.41	2.08%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	215.00	21.50	193.50	4.35	0.43	2.15%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	225.00	22.50	202.50	4.55	0.45	2.22%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	235.00	23.50	211.50	4.75	0.47	2.29%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	245.00	24.50	220.50	4.95	0.49	2.36%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	255.00	25.50	229.50	5.15	0.51	2.43%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	265.00	26.50	238.50	5.35	0.53	2.50%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	275.00	27.50	247.50	5.55	0.55	2.57%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	285.00	28.50	256.50	5.75	0.57	2.64%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	295.00	29.50	265.50	5.95	0.59	2.71%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	305.00	30.50	274.50	6.15	0.61	2.78%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	315.00	31.50	283.50	6.35	0.63	2.85%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	325.00	32.50	292.50	6.55	0.65	2.92%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	335.00	33.50	301.50	6.75	0.67	2.99%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	345.00	34.50	310.50	6.95	0.69	3.06%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	355.00	35.50	319.50	7.15	0.71	3.13%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	365.00	36.50	328.50	7.35	0.73	3.20%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	375.00	37.50	337.50	7.55	0.75	3.27%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	385.00	38.50	346.50	7.75	0.77	3.34%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	395.00	39.50	355.50	7.95	0.79	3.41%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	405.00	40.50	364.50	8.15	0.81	3.48%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	415.00	41.50	373.50	8.35	0.83	3.55%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	425.00	42.50	382.50	8.55	0.85	3.62%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	435.00	43.50	391.50	8.75	0.87	3.69%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	445.00	44.50	400.50	8.95	0.89	3.76%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	455.00	45.50	409.50	9.15	0.91	3.83%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	465.00	46.50	418.50	9.35	0.93	3.90%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	475.00	47.50	427.50	9.55	0.95	3.97%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	485.00	48.50	436.50	9.75	0.97	4.04%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	495.00	49.50	445.50	9.95	0.99	4.11%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	505.00	50.50	454.50	10.15	1.01	4.18%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	515.00	51.50	463.50	10.35	1.03	4.25%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	525.00	52.50	472.50	10.55	1.05	4.32%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	535.00	53.50	481.50	10.75	1.07	4.39%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	545.00	54.50	490.50	10.95	1.09	4.46%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	555.00	55.50	499.50	11.15	1.11	4.53%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	565.00	56.50	508.50	11.35	1.13	4.60%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	575.00	57.50	517.50	11.55	1.15	4.67%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	585.00	58.50	526.50	11.75	1.17	4.74%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	595.00	59.50	535.50	11.95	1.19	4.81%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	605.00	60.50	544.50	12.15	1.21	4.88%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	615.00	61.50	553.50	12.35	1.23	4.95%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	625.00	62.50	562.50	12.55	1.25	5.02%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	635.00	63.50	571.50	12.75	1.27	5.09%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	645.00	64.50	580.50	12.95	1.29	5.16%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	655.00	65.50	589.50	13.15	1.31	5.23%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	665.00	66.50	598.50	13.35	1.33	5.30%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	675.00	67.50	607.50	13.55	1.35	5.37%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	685.00	68.50	616.50	13.75	1.37	5.44%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	695.00	69.50	625.50	13.95	1.39	5.51%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	705.00	70.50	634.50	14.15	1.41	5.58%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	715.00	71.50	643.50	14.35	1.43	5.65%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	725.00	72.50	652.50	14.55	1.45	5.72%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	735.00	73.50	661.50	14.75	1.47	5.79%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	745.00	74.50	670.50	14.95	1.49	5.86%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	755.00	75.50	679.50	15.15	1.51	5.93%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	765.00	76.50	688.50	15.35	1.53	6.00%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	775.00	77.50	697.50	15.55	1.55	6.07%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	785.00	78.50	706.50	15.75	1.57	6.14%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	795.00	79.50	715.50	15.95	1.59	6.21%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	805.00	80.50	724.50	16.15	1.61	6.28%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	815.00	81.50	733.50	16.35	1.63	6.35%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	825.00	82.50	742.50	16.55	1.65	6.42%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	835.00	83.50	751.50	16.75	1.67	6.49%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	845.00	84.50	760.50	16.95	1.69	6.56%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	855.00	85.50	769.50	17.15	1.71	6.63%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	865.00	86.50	778.50	17.35	1.73	6.70%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	875.00	87.50	787.50	17.55	1.75	6.77%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	885.00	88.50	796.50	17.75	1.77	6.84%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	895.00	89.50	805.50	17.95	1.79	6.91%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	905.00	90.50	814.50	18.15	1.81	6.98%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	915.00	91.50	823.50	18.35	1.83	7.05%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	925.00	92.50	832.50	18.55	1.85	7.12%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	935.00	93.50	841.50	18.75	1.87	7.19%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	945.00	94.50	850.50	18.95	1.89	7.26%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	955.00	95.50	859.50	19.15	1.91	7.33%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	965.00	96.50	868.50	19.35	1.93	7.40%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	975.00	97.50	877.50	19.55	1.95	7.47%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	985.00	98.50	886.50	19.75	1.97	7.54%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of New Mexico	995.00	99.50	895.50	19.95	1.99	7.61%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Idaho	1005.00	100.50	904.50	20.15	2.01	7.68%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Utah	1015.00	101.50	913.50	20.35	2.03	7.75%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nevada	1025.00	102.50	922.50	20.55	2.05	7.82%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Montana	1035.00	103.50	931.50	20.75	2.07	7.89%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Wyoming	1045.00	104.50	940.50	20.95	2.09	7.96%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of North Dakota	1055.00	105.50	949.50	21.15	2.11	8.03%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of South Dakota	1065.00	106.50	958.50	21.35	2.13	8.10%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Nebraska	1075.00	107.50	967.50	21.55	2.15	8.17%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Kansas	1085.00	108.50	976.50	21.75	2.17	8.24%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Oklahoma	1095.00	109.50	985.50	21.95	2.19	8.31%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Colorado	1105.00	110.50	994.50	22.15	2.21	8.38%	10.00	+0.10	A
Investment Co. of Arizona	1115.00	111.50	1003.50	22.35					

Court of Appeal

Law Report August 10 1989

Court of Appeal

Copy cannot be privileged if original is not

Dubai Bank Ltd v Galadari and Others
Before Lord Justice Dillon, Mr Justice Farquharson and Sir John Megaw
[Judgment August 7]

Privilege could not be claimed in respect of a copy of an affidavit sworn by the defendants for the purpose of sending it to their solicitors for advice, that photocopy was privileged.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal brought by the first and second defendants, Abdul Rabin bin Ibrahim Galadari and Abdul Latif bin Ibrahim Galadari, against the order of Mr Justice Vinelott on July 19, 1989 that the first and second defendants permit the plaintiff's solicitors to inspect and take copies of the affidavits of the defendants.

Mr Nigel Davis, for the first and second defendants, Mr John Mowbray, QC and Miss Claire Staddon for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said it appeared that Haider Moledina was a former employee of a company controlled by the first and second defendants. He had been dismissed and had a claim for wrongful dismissal.

Mr Moledina had sworn an affidavit on November 7, 1985 which was disclosed in the present action. Although it was called an affidavit, it did not appear to have been put on the record in this court.

In that affidavit, Mr Moledina referred to an affidavit sworn on October 23, 1985. It seemed that the original of that earlier affidavit was not in the possession of the defendants or their solicitors, but the solicitors had a copy of it.

The plaintiffs in the instant case wanted to inspect that document but the first two defendants objected to disclosing the copy on the ground that it was protected by legal professional privilege as it had been sent to the solicitors so that they could advise the first two defendants in respect of the claims Mr Moledina was making.

There was no doubt that if the copy of the affidavit was in the possession of the defendants or their solicitors, it was obtained for the purposes of that claim, it retained its privileged status in respect of the subsequent claim advanced in this action brought by the

Dubai Bank.
Mr Davis submitted that if a photocopy of the affidavit was taken by the defendants for the purpose of sending it to their solicitors for advice, that photocopy was privileged.

However, he accepted that if the defendants, having made a photocopy of a copy of the affidavit, happened to send Mr Moledina's copy to their solicitors there would be no privilege.

It seemed to his Lordship to be incredible that privilege should depend on such a fine line of distinction.

In any event, there was no evidence that the copy sent to the defendants' solicitors taken by or on behalf of the defendants could not equally well have been the copy supplied by Mr Moledina. It followed that the claim to privilege had not been made out.

A difficulty arose in the present case, however, because of the decision of the Divisional Court in *R v Inland Revenue, Ex parte Goldberg* (The Times May 3, 1988; [1988] QB 267).

That concerned an application for judicial review by a member of the tax Bar who had been served with a notice under section 20(3) of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (as inserted by section 57(1) of the Finance Act 1988) requiring production of copies of documents which were in his possession for the purposes of legal advice in cases.

It was provided by section 20(3B) that a notice under section 20(3) did not oblige a barrister to make available, without his client's consent, any documents with respect to which a claim to professional privilege could be maintained.

However, the Taxes Management Act 1970 (as amended) did not contain any definition of "professional privilege", accordingly ordinary privilege as recognized by the common law was considered.

In giving judgment in *Goldberg*, Lord Justice Watkins seemed to have felt that copy documents which solicitors had prepared were necessarily privileged.

In that case, the solicitor instructing Mr Goldberg had personally received and photocopied the relevant parts of the file. Lord Justice Watkins seemed to have felt that it followed from the authorities that privilege attached to those photocopies.

With every deference to the Divisional Court in *Goldberg*, without deciding whether the decision could be supported on other grounds, his Lordship considered that the Divisional Court had gone too far.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal. Mr Justice Vinelott had reached the correct conclusion even though it was in conflict with *Goldberg*.

His Lordship did not, however, accept Mr Justice Vinelott's approach in finding that *Goldberg* was distinguishable on the ground that the claim for discovery was directed at lawyers and not the client.

Mr Justice Farquharson and Sir John Megaw delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Norton Rose; Lovell White Durrant.

Periodical payment of damages only available by consent

Burke v Tower Hamlets Health Authority
In determining quantum of damages for the cost of future care in a case of personal injury, the court had no power to order periodical payments instead of a lump sum - except when both parties consented.

Mr Justice Drake so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 28 in awarding Elaine Maria Burke, suing by her father

and next friend, Oswald Zachariah Burke, damages for brain damage she sustained while undergoing essential operations at the London Hospital, within the area of Tower Hamlets Health Authority.

MR JUSTICE DRAKE said that there was no suggestion in any of the authorities to indicate that the courts could make an order for periodical payments except by consent.

This was not an area where there was scope for new judge-made law, as had been argued by the plaintiff. The development of the *Marten and Anton Piller* orders was not comparable to a decision to depart from established principle.

There was no power to make the order sought by the plaintiff in the absence of opposition from the defendant.

MR TEMPLE relied on *Rhesa Shipping Co SA v Edmunds* (1985) 1 WLR 948, 954, where Lord Brandon of Oakbrook had said: "The law is not bound always to make a finding one way or the other with regard to the facts asserted by the parties."

He has open to him the third alternative of saying that the law is not bound to find in favour of the plaintiff but that proof lies in relation to any agreement made by him as failed to discharge that burden."

The present case was a case of the third alternative. The plaintiff had not discharged the burden upon him and on that ground the court could not allow the appeal.

Lord Justice Croom-Johnson delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Fox agreed.

Solicitors: Lampert Bassitt, Southam, Bennett, Hill and Axell, Southampton.

MR JOHN R. DAVIES for the plaintiffs; Mr W. Griffith Jones for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE NICHOLLS said that in 1984 the defendant had been engaged by the first plaintiff as a self-employed sales representative. He was to seek orders from retail chemists in the London district for the plaintiffs' toiletry products.

In 1987 the defendant was discovered to have fabricated orders and the proceedings against him were begun. The plaintiffs sought from the defendant repayment of commission and expenses and recovery of so-called "bonus" goods to which he had access.

In July 1989 the defendant had pleaded guilty to the charges of fraud. It was said, could be proved without actually using the word "fraud" in the pleading.

It was thus necessary to refer to the plaintiffs' statement of claim. It was based on the existence of an oral agreement between the parties and alleged that the defendant would be paid, and would only make claims for payment of, commission on sales actually effected by him.

He would, it stated, only claim to be reimbursed such expenses as he had incurred in good faith. Further it was alleged therein that the defendant owed fiduciary duties to the plaintiffs.

Thus it could be seen that the allegations regarding the submission by the defendant of false claims were allegations of breach of contract, fiduciary duty and duty of care. The pleader of the claim had been careful not to make any claim for damages for "fraud" or "deceit".

However, the plaintiffs had chosen to rely on the (2) rule 12(1)(b) which was itself somewhat anomalous. Once it was accepted that claims based on allegations of all forms of dishonest conduct other than *Derry v Peek* fraud could be the subject of summary judgment, it was difficult to understand why the same should not also be true of a claim based on an allegation of *Derry v Peek* fraud.

Whereas it might be the historic origin and justification for *Derry v Peek* fraud being outside Order 14, what principle justified requiring a plaintiff to prove at trial a claim based on

elements of the plaintiffs' chosen causes of action and the constituent element of *Derry v Peek* was not strictly the same.

The plaintiffs, for instance, to succeed in their claim for damages had to establish the existence of a contract with an implied term that the defendant would not claim commission except on sales actually effected.

On the other hand it would not be necessary as a matter of fact for the plaintiffs to prove that the defendant put forward claims which to his knowledge were not true.

Such an analysis revealed a large element of artificiality. But despite that the case did not fall outside the scope of Order 14.

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TECHNOLOGY

Computer criminals or obsessive pranksters? Matthew May taps into an international convention for some answers

Inside the top hackers' party

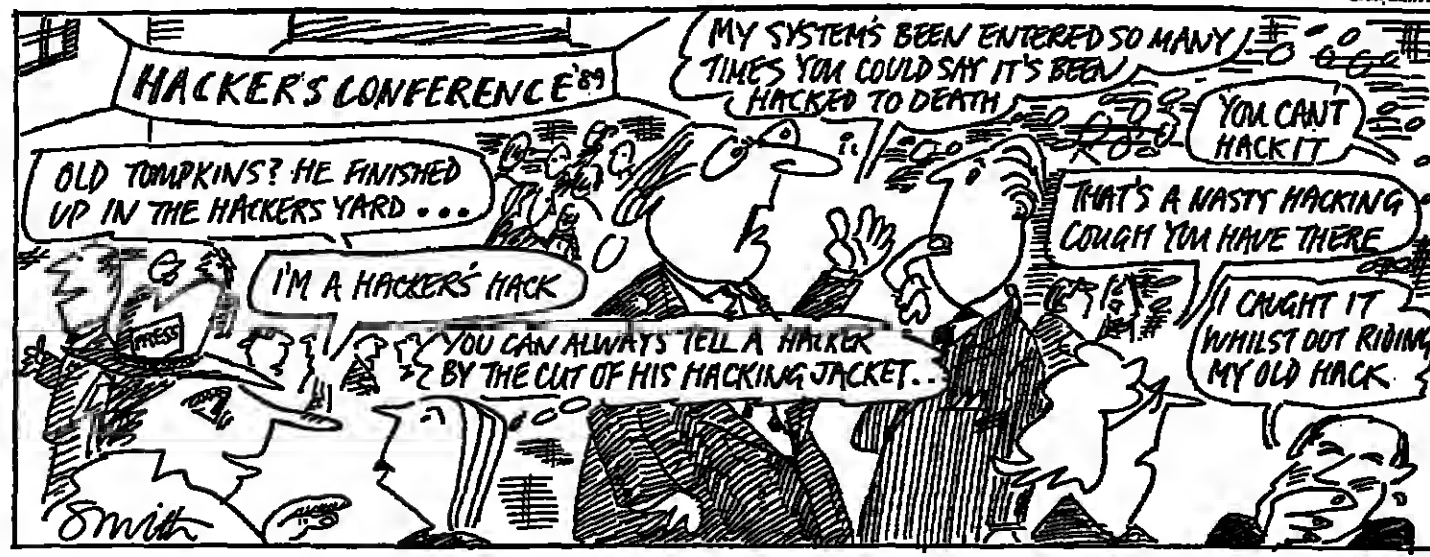
Barely a week goes by without reports from somewhere in the world that yet another computer hacker has been discovered or charged with breaking into someone else's computer system.

Last week, for example, the Australian state of Victoria made its first arrest under new laws against computer trespass. Police accused a 32-year-old business student, Dean Barylak, of being a vandalistic hacker who had installed a virus-ridden floppy disc into the computer system at the Swinburne Institute of Technology in Melbourne.

And in the United States, Robert Morris, aged 24, denied a charge that he was responsible for letting loose a computer "worm" program last November which copied itself and clogged a large network, causing problems for an estimated 6,000 military and research computers.

He is the first person to be charged under a provision of the US Computer Fraud and Abuse Act that outlaws unauthorized access to computers.

If convicted, Morris — who is ironically the son of the chief computer scientist at the National Computer Security Centre — could



be sentenced to up to five years in prison, a \$250,000 fine and the possibility of having to pay a fortune for the cost of the damage. Computer experts estimate that the time the computers were down and the working hours needed to eliminate the worm cost between \$3 million and \$7 million.

But while some countries try out their new laws against computer hacking and start to

organize against what they see as a problem that can only get far worse, computer hackers seem little-deterred from what they regard as an enviable sport. Teenagers and those old enough to know better seem eager to prove themselves able to thwart the efforts of big organizations to protect their computer systems.

Those organizations and many police forces are unlikely to have

been amused by The Galactic Hacker Party held last week. For three days, several hundred hackers from around the world turned up at the Paradiso Theatre in Amsterdam to swap information on how to break into computer systems.

Their common purpose was to publicize their claim that they are not interested in using the information they find but hack

purely for the challenge and excitement of being able to get into computers to which they are not supposed to have access.

Paul Denissen, the 19-year-old editor of a Dutch hacking magazine, said: "Showing you can get into a supposedly secure system is one thing — tampering with what is in the system or exploiting the data is another." The hackers' mission, he argued, is to prove

that people who protect their computers poorly should not be trusted with the information they hold.

Practical demonstrations were also available. Dozens of personal computers were being used to try out newly acquired passwords and phone numbers for computer systems. They were, it was said, helped by the lack of specific laws in the Netherlands against computer hacking. Inevitably, one group of conference participants managed to break in and take control of the conference's own computer system.

But despite claims that hacking is innocent fun or has a serious social mission, hackers have been found guilty of more than mischievous pranks. The West German intelligence service is convinced that at least one hacking group in the federal republic has sold information to the KGB.

For computer hackers to meet face to face at a conference is far less important than for other groups because, by the very nature of their pastime, they can communicate around the world through electronic messaging systems connected to their computers at home. In Michigan

last week, for example, a 17-year-old was accused of displaying more than 1,000 illegally obtained credit and telephone card numbers on an electronic bulletin board, known as the Wizard's Circle, that could be seen by anyone with the phone number and able to connect their computer to his.

Many subscribers are based in Europe and information on computer passwords and the telephone numbers of companies and government computers are regularly displayed on other such bulletin boards.

But if international hacking conferences present organizations with new worries about the security of their computers, there is at least one very knowledgeable source of advice they can get: the reformed hacker. Four years ago, Robert Schifreen hacked into British Telecom's Prestel system and was prosecuted and convicted, although the judgment was overturned on appeal to the House of Lords. Next month, Schifreen is due to appear at a conference on computer security where, say the organizers, he "will give some practical measures which users should take to prevent hackers gaining entry to their networks".

A victory is claimed in the war on viruses

Israeli scientists have reported progress in making cells resistant to a virus, and hope it will lead to a line of hereditarily immune farm animals. A team at Israel's Weizmann Institute of Science has used genetic engineering to create a strain of cells that are immune to a class of virus which causes foot-and-mouth disease and diarrhoea.

The researchers eventually hope to create a genetically improved farm animal whose offspring will never fall prey to these virally induced infectious diseases.

The project is still in the experimental stage. Any commercial production of viral-resistant farm animals, which may prove ethically controversial, is years away from being realized.

Some people worry about side-effects and other unknown consequences that any genetic modification can cause. And there is some religious opposition to such work in Israel.

One researcher, Michael Revel, says the cells were rendered immune by the introduction of a gene whose genetic sequence had been altered to produce the resistant properties. The gene then triggered the production of anti-viral enzymes.

"The next step is immunizing a whole animal," Revel says, adding that this will be accomplished via a genetic-

engineering process known as transgenics. This entails removing a newly fertilized egg from a female animal, introducing the altered gene into it and reinserting the treated egg into a foster-mother.

The scientists expect the new-born animal will have incorporated the immunizing gene in every cell of its body. The animal will then possess a genetically inspired resistance to a class of viruses called picornaviruses that cause diseases such as polio and the common cold in humans. The animal's hereditary line also would possess this immunity.

Until now, the only genes that produced anti-viral enzymes — those that combat viral diseases — had been treated within cells by interferon, a protein known for its virus-fighting abilities. The newly created gene will operate without prompting from interferon.

Similar research involving a different virus of the influenza family is being conducted at the University of Munich's Centre for Molecular Biology. The two-year-old project has used similar techniques to those employed in Israel to modify mice genetically.

Revel says: "This type of genetic engineering is also theoretically possible with humans. But it would be ethically inconceivable to attempt such an experiment."

Some technical ideas seem to go round and round in circles. An inventor invents, investors invest, publicists promise the world and the Press reports with enthusiasm.

But sometimes tangible results fall far short of expectations, the money dries up and the idea sinks without trace.

A few years later a similar idea re-surfaces, with different inventors and investors. They do not know they are wasting time and money because the Press seldom reports a quiet and gradual sinking without trace, inventors often skimp on searching past literature and there is always a new investor ready to gamble in ignorance of all that has gone before.

Three-dimensional film and video photography is a prime example of circular invention. It is in fact a moot point whether the viewing public actually wants depth in pictures. Three-dimensional picture postcards have been on sale for decades.

In the early Eighties, the Nimble system offered the public the chance to make their own 3D snapshots with a multi-lens camera which used conventional film that required special print-processing. Results were variable, the cost of processing was high and the Nimble system is now just a memory.

Holography provides an image with depth, and engineers in the Soviet Union have long been working on a cinema movie version.

The image looks odd, because of the laser light needed to create it, and only a few people at a time will get the same effect. Even if the technical problems can be solved, and homes and cinemas of the future are able to

Will 3D ever work for the television viewer?

One of those ideas that is continually being rediscovered, three dimensional viewing is again the focus of electronic development

float holographic images in space, it will take a generation before viewers lose their ingrained familiarity with flat screens.

For the foreseeable future, 3D film and television relies on a flat screen, from which images appear to extend backwards and towards the viewer. For a good illusion of depth, the left and right eye must see separate images and, to do this, the viewer must use or wear some kind of spectacle device or the image on screen will look abnormal without it.

The more pronounced the effect of depth seen with spectacles, the worse the pictures will look for those without them.

The cinema industry has used two techniques: colour anaglyph and polarization. In an anaglyph system, two overlapping images appear on screen, one red and one green. The viewer wears a red filter over one eye and green over the other.

TV has experimented with anaglyph TV transmissions, using different colour mixes. The result is always the same — a "drunken" double image for anyone watching without spectacles.

The best results are obtained by projecting two full-colour images on screen at the same time, using light which is polarized at different angles.

The viewer wears a polarizing filter — like sunglasses — over each eye, with the filters set at different angles. So each eye sees only one image. The brain decodes depth in full, natural colour. Again, anyone without spectacles sees a double image.

Philips has demonstrated 3D video. Two videodisc projectors feed two video

projectors, each with a polarizing filter to mimic the cinema system. Results are good but the hardware is far too bulky and expensive for home use.

JVC and Sharp sell a similar 3D videodisc system for home use in Japan. The Department of Biophysics at Leeds University developed a similar system, which works with taped images or computer graphics.

The technique used is tachistoscopic, or frame-sequential stereoscopic. Whereas



Demonstration of a Philips 3D video. Hardware is expensive

left and right eye images are displayed simultaneously and viewed separately, the sequential video system displays the images alternately on a television screen.

The viewer watches through a pair of liquid crystal spectacles, which alternately shutter the left and right eyes, so that each eye sees only its intended image on the screen.

The difficult part is to synchronize the spectacle shuttering with the sequence of images on screen. The snag is that even at the 60Hz picture rate used for Japanese and US television, each eye sees only 30 images a second. This is too slow to prevent the eye and brain perceiving flicker.

Toshiba in Japan has developed a VHS camcorder which is said to solve the problem. It has two lenses which record alternate left and right images on the tape. On playback, each picture is reproduced twice, so each eye sees 60 pictures a second.

This kills flicker. You need a special television set with a picture memory and faster scanning circuitry than is usually found in a domestic set. In early 1988, Aspek, British company, claimed that it was "set to revolutionize the look

of photographic visual media".

Aspek had spent £1 million, raised from three venture capital companies and Pilkington, the glass manufacturer, on modifying a film camera so that it creates a stereoscopic illusion. With it, Aspek hoped to create a new production standard for the film and TV industries. Demonstrations were staged in London and Hollywood.

In the US, Coca-Cola backed another new system, called Nupix, which claimed to offer 3D effects to viewers with spectacles without disturbing those without.

Nupix works with a single lens camera and creates an illusion of depth only if the camera or scene on screen is moving. Nupix uses a natural phenomenon known as the Pulfrich effect — which has been re-discovered many times.

Both eyes see the same view, but one eye is given a dimmer image than the other. If the image is moving, the brain is fooled into seeing 3D because it takes longer to process the dimmer image and thus registers different perspectives for each eye.

For Nupix to work, there must be relative movement between the camera, scene and actors. To see 3D, viewers must wear a pair of spectacles, with different light attenuation for each eye.

Though there is no fringing, audiences may tire of watching screen images that rely on continual relative movement between the scene and camera to achieve a depth effect. The first broadcast trials in the US got a lukewarm response.

Barry Fox

Ray of light for the young as hiring policy changes direction

The common refrain from those applying for a job in information technology is how difficult it is to get in without experience.

Any report of how desperately short of staff the industry is results in a posting of letters from young and old who want a job in computing but find the doors firmly closed, even after paying for training themselves.

But a fundamental change in hiring policies could be coming and those previously excluded may find their applications being viewed by more receptive managers.

A view is gaining ground that programming and other jobs such as operations do not need to be handled by highly trained or skilled experts when so many of the tasks can be "deskilled" through the introduction of technology — in much the same way that running a complex production line in a factory is easier than it used to be since many processes became automatically monitored.

Hardware and software firms are also busily introducing tools to assist programmers and deskill the tasks. Programmers have traditionally formed the bulk of IT jobs and many of them are graduates.

But a distinction is starting to be made between those who code programs already specified in detail and those who design programs as they write them.

The industry is accepting the view that coders do not need to be heavily trained and can be more likened to a technician, opening the way to many who might have been excluded before.

JOBS SCENE 'Deskilling' of tasks such as programming because of the technological advantages may open more routes into the industry for newcomers

Personal computers have been instrumental in changing the view of technology as they are accessible to such an extent that many users are comfortable developing systems themselves instead of relying on IT experts.

Though it may have been appropriate to hire the highly qualified expert when systems were complex to develop, that is no longer true.

"The high-priest-of-technology syndrome is going to break down," John Aris of the National Computing Centre, says. "Instead of having acolytes in the temple, they will become worker priests in the community."

At the same time, both the size of the population in the UK and those of working age is set to drop dramatically in the Nineties.

By the year 2000, there will be about 1.3 million fewer under-25s and the population of 16 to 19 year-olds is expected to be 1.1 million less than at its peak in 1982, according to the Institute of Manpower Studies (IMS). Both groups provide many entrants to the IT industry, where the average age is 30.

These changes will take place while the demand for staff continues to rise.

John Atkinson, research fellow at the IMS, says: "The disproportion between the

steeply rising demand for labour and the sluggish rise in supply means that there are no circumstances (short of catastrophic recession) in which the 1990s will not be characterized by labour shortage, in just the same way as the early 1980s were characterized by a labour surplus."

But many firms are still reluctant to take on the inexperienced for hi-tech jobs because of the high cost of training and the fact that staff change jobs frequently so that firms have to retrain newcomers.

This means that even though they are forced to increase their supply by taking on trainees, they have been in a position to be choosy. Many have hired graduates in specific disciplines as a way of speeding the process.

However, this option is beginning to fall away. The Association of Graduate Recruiters points out that "employers expect that the number of unfilled vacancies will remain at approximately 10 per cent" after the hiring round this summer.

As 1992 approaches, there is increasing evidence of European firms persuading British graduates to leave the UK, which will add to the shortfall.

"It used to be graduates for system development roles and school leavers would get the operations jobs. But that is

changing quite quickly now. The opportunities for A and O level students are improving and will do so dramatically in the future," says Rick Firth, training director of the NCC.

British Telecom is reviewing its hiring policies and is expected to revamp its profile of entrants. "We are looking for good quality school leavers but as their numbers drop over the next few years we may have to look to job changes and the unemployed up to the age of 41", Derek Wilson, senior technical manager for BT, says.

Many retail firms, such as Sainsbury's and Gateway, already have a sizeable number of highly motivated IT trainees under the various threshold schemes and report satisfaction with the results.

"The emphasis is very much

on growing our own staff and we offer three different training schemes," Mike Worral, IT service director of Gateway, says.

"We take on graduates from university, those with HND computer science qualifications and from the youth opportunity schemes."

The NCC has successfully trained many Threshold Scheme entrants who have gone on to occupy senior positions as programmers and analysts.

They recommend that job centres which have details of the IT firms and training schemes that are available should be approached.

Finding companies that are prepared to train is the key to getting into the industry. Though it may be tempting to pay for a course oneself, most consultants advise against it.

The inexperienced are the least likely to know whether a course is useful enough to land a job, although for some, it has been a successful way of gaining some knowledge.

Leslie Tilley

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TECHNOLOGY

What is the future for electronic home banking? Patricia Tehan reports

Home savings?

As a concept, home banking should be brilliant, but in practice it is proving slow to take off. Most banks and building societies are expressing interest in providing at least an automatic service over the telephone, if not a full computer screen-based system. But all carefully guard detail of customers and profits or losses. Home banking comes in two forms: basic telephone banking and the more costly and complicated screen-based banking.

Debate continues over whether to use a screen-based system linked to a national network, such as Prestel, which can deliver customers because of the costs involved, or a telephone banking system with some form of voice response or recognition.

The Bank of Scotland makes a great play about being the first bank to give home banking a try, through a joint effort with the Nottingham Building Society, called HomeLink. This led to the launch in 1984 of the Bank of Scotland's own Home and Office Banking System (HOBS).

HOBS is a screen-based system, which means that customers can transfer money, ask for a statement or pay bills using a screen linked to the Prestel network. The Bank of Scotland admits that the cost of using Prestel is a deterrent to some customers and is in the process of building its own network with lower charges, so that customers have the choice.

Prestel costs £8 a quarter, apart

from VAT and time charges. The new network will cost £3 a month to personal customers and £10 to business customers, with no time or VAT charges.

Ian Duncanson, manager of HOBS sales and support at the Bank of Scotland, says 60 per cent of HOBS customers are businesses and 40 per cent are personal customers. The Bank of Scotland's largest HOBS customer has 2,000 accounts. Duncanson says he is unable to give details of the number of customers using HOBS or the amount of money they generate. The only indication of customer numbers he will give is that there are thousands of users as opposed to hundreds.

One of the most recent entrants to the market place is National and Provincial, which is trying to appeal to younger customers with MAX, a range of services including telephone banking.

National Westminster Bank began a telephone banking pilot in Bristol last year. It has already exceeded its 3,000 customer limit with 5,500 customers using Action-

line. Next month, the service will be marketed to all customers in Bristol, and the bank will offer a national service at the end of the year.

Actionline is based on a Marconi voice-recognition system. Customers can pay bills, transfer money between accounts, obtain statements and balances and order cheque books.

In theory, telephone banking is a cheap and easy way to access a bank account. To access Actionline, a customer makes a phone call to a computer in Bristol and gives an account number and an access code.

The main drawback is the limit to the number of words or digits recognized: the Marconi system has a vocabulary of 16 words. Geoff Hammond, Nat West's Actionline project manager, said the bank hopes to have over a million home banking customers by 1992.

Industry watchers agree that the most successful approach to home banking is likely to be a combination of telephone and screen-based banking. Brian Eadie is product marketing manager at the Software Partnership, which supplies Mid-

land Bank, Clydesdale, Girobank and National & Provincial with home banking products.

He argues that the technology is improving all the time and says: "In the coming years, the number of screen-based systems is going to increase and the costs will come down."

Customers will then be able to use a screen in the office or at home and the telephone when they are on holiday. But even though home banking has been around since 1983, this choice will not be available overnight.

Eadie believes true home banking is still at least five years away. He says all of the main banks and building societies are investigating home banking, but the larger organizations are more reluctant.

Indeed, the banks and building societies refuse to detail their investment costs. Hammond says NatWest expects to be making money on Actionline by 1992.

NatWest is the most advanced of

the big four clearing banks, with three separate offerings. Midland Bank is rumoured to be investigating a telephone banking project, but a spokesman insists that the bank is not convinced about home banking.

Midland has been running a screen-based home banking pilot since 1983, but has been unable to see any benefit in extending it. The pilot is believed to have about 1,200 customers. Lloyds has a telephone-banking pilot.

Barclays experimented with a pilot system several years ago, but appears to be the least convinced of all the banks.

Eadie says medium-size organizations "are more interested because the costs are lower and it will give them an opportunity to increase their customer base through cross-selling other services".

Perhaps the best indication of the success of home banking - or lack of it - is the way all of the main players feel the need to have some kind of offering, but refuse to furnish results.



Ian Duncanson of the Bank of Scotland, which has its own home and office banking system with thousands of customers

Circuit breakthrough

Scientists have developed a cheaper and more accurate method of printing circuits directly on to circuit boards. It is also said to be 100 times faster and to allow increasing miniaturization of everything from videos, washing machines and hair-dryers to microprocessors, electronic sensors and military hardware.

Known as the Printroo Process, the technique is also expected to lead to a new generation of medical devices such as pacemakers and blood-pressure monitors where circuitry is printed directly on to clothing.

Such options may sound outrageous, yet some of the earliest pacemakers did stimulate heart muscles from outside the skin, using coils to transfer energy from chest.

Modern implanted pacemakers are now tiny units. Most of the casing is filled by long-life batteries rather than bulky electronics. It is believed that, with the Printroo process, these tiny components could be integrated into the fabric of printed circuits almost undetectably, much like buttons stitched on a shirt.

Discrete wires, attached to tiny skin pads, could communicate the impulses while power may be produced not by

A cheaper and faster way of printing circuits directly on to circuit boards is said to have been devised in the US

batteries but by externally slim solar-powered cells similar to those now fuelling pocket calculators.

"Since our process does not use acid vats or cyanide, circuits will be printed on flexible materials such as fabrics," explains Robert Conley, a former chemistry professor at Rutgers University, New Jersey, and the brains behind the method. "This means that ties or vests will be printed directly with medical electronics."

The technique achieves such a remarkable number of leaps forward by the Printroo team's development of special alloy inks with unusual structural, electrical and physical properties. Most printed circuit boards (PCBs) are the instruction cards which control the operation of most electrical devices; are manufactured now by etching out a copper-clad plate from a photographic pattern.

The drawbacks of this standard method - which the new

process claims to overcome - are several: boosting the amount of electrical messages passing around the board's circuitry can lead to overheating of the system, thus limiting speed; cyanide and acid used in the manufacture are a potential health hazard to workers and the environment, and costs are relatively high.

Though an alternative, not dissimilar to Printroo, exists commercially, Conley claims it, too, has significant drawbacks. This technique instead of etching, harnesses silver powders and solder pastes to silk screen-like print circuits directly on to a board.

There is a limitation to packing more and more circuitry on to a given size and thus a hindrance in the push towards miniaturization of electrical devices.

Exactly how the Printroo process overcomes the limitations of both etched and direct powder and paste printing is being kept under wraps. But Conley and his team claim the

specialized alloy inks allow uniform "clean" printing of circuit lines as thin as 2mm, which can be spaced as little as 3mm apart.

The speed of the process comes from the way the inks are set. Instead of a drying technique, Printroo circuits are "cured" by irradiation. These boards, says Conley, can be made in 90 seconds, as opposed to the 90 minutes for a standard board.

Several different inks can be printed simultaneously, allowing contact "fingers" to be attached to the edges of boards at the same time as the circuitry is being laid down. "Fingers" fit into connectors and allow current to flow to the board in a single pass.

In an attempt to raise both research and development and commercialization cash for the new system, Conley and colleagues last year set up the Printroo company based in New Jersey. The firm now expects to be offering the process to equipment manufacturers in 1990. Costs have yet to be finalized but boardmakers will probably have to pay £50,000 for the Printroo printer and irradiation scanner.

Nick Nuttall

Super information card for the public

● An optical storage card - the size of a credit card - has been developed with a two-megabyte memory, which is enough to store 800 pages of information. The manufacturer, Canon, claims the optical system beats magnetic or integrated circuit cards on memory size, security and cost.

The cards are expected to cost about £2.50 each when they become widely available in 1991. A unit to read and write information to the card will cost about £1,000. Within the unit is a semiconductor laser beam a few microns in diameter that forms pits in the card to record data. This can then be read using a lower-powered laser beam. Applications are expected to be for storing personal medical information - including images such as a recorded photo-

graph of an individual - and other personal data.

Radical tec

● London's Science Museum has acquired Thames Polytechnic's first payroll computer, bought in 1960 for £23,000. The Dutch-designed Stano Zebra was one of only 20 built in the UK. The museum says it has unique features that make it particularly interesting, including large, etched circuit boards for connecting plugs in vacuum-tube modules and an extensive use of microprogramming. At present, the Zebra is stored in a warehouse but may be displayed in 1991 when the museum plans to open a new "information age gallery".



by Matthew May

HP source

● Hewlett-Packard has agreed to license its computer design to Samsung Electronics, a South Korean company. Under the agreement, Samsung will be able to manufacture and sell chips and computers using HP's design based on reduced instruction set computing or RISC. HP has begun to license its architecture to other com-

panies to speed the development of improved versions of its chips and to build a following among software companies for its computer architecture. The company reached a similar agreement with Hitachi last week. Samsung and HP will also develop cheap computer work-stations using the chips. The work-stations will be made by Samsung and sold by both companies.

Making space for statistics

● The reliability of the space shuttle has been 96.5 per cent, according to figures from a report by the US office of technology assessment. The report says that chances overall of a successful mission are 98 per cent. In 29 launches, there was one tragic failure - the 1986 Challenger explosion that killed all seven crew members. The report adds: "If reliability is and remains 98 per cent, there would be a 50 per cent chance of losing an orbiter on the next 34 flights, a 72 per cent chance of losing an orbiter before the first space-station assembly flight and an 88 per cent chance of losing an orbiter before space-station assembly is completed 42 flights later."

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Thursday August 10, 1989

A career in raising money

The fundraising market is on an upward curve. Five-year comparisons published by the Charities Aid Foundation show a 17 per cent annual growth in charitable donations over the first half of the Thatcher decade amounting to an estimated £1,900 million a year and rising.

Behind these figures lies a change in attitudes among revenue-seeking charities which has revitalized the performance of a previously placid sector. The flag-wavers of the change are the big appeals. Ten years ago Oxford University, Great Ormond Street Hospital and Ely Cathedral would have been low in the rankings as potential generators of multi-million pound incomes. Now they are the public symbols of a success which runs right across the charities board.

Charities are applying professionalism to the raising of funds as never before. Charles Wood, chairman of the specialist retail charity Cards For Good Causes, comments: "Do-gooding is not enough. Our own sales growth of 122 per cent in five years has been achieved by detailed attention to customer needs. That means that product selection, purchasing, delivery and the location of our sales sites have to match the performance of top commercial outlets. The public expects a good

The multi-million pound business of fundraising for charities is creating top-salary opportunities for senior managers in search of a change, Timothy Finn writes

service and looks to us to make a good return to the charities we represent."

New methods of market penetration are being opened up. Many charities are breaking through the self-built barricades which have traditionally blocked the path to their best source of funds: the promotional budgets of commerce and industry. With firms' promotional spending exceeding their purely charitable giving by a factor of many hundred, sponsorship is increasingly the arena in which the big charitable deals are done. In contrast the purist's plea "Go on, give" is — by its rejection of commercialism — one of the most difficult requests for a business manager to respond to.

For major beneficiaries — individuals as well as companies — charities are also becoming systems designers, working to create one-off packages which match the client's giving objectives. This partnership approach to leading donations is capable of solving a whole fundraising need through a single, targeted gift.

Judith Rich, honorary secretary

of the Institute of Charity Fundraising Managers (ICFM), has participated in the current fundraising expansion since the late 1970s. She points to two factors as the keys to growth: "In the last 10 years the British charity has upgraded fundraising from a processing office to a creative and marketing division. In so doing it has established a new board-level appointment — director of fundraising. The challenge which faces us now is to win over men and women of professional quality to fill these important posts."

At present, qualification by experience is rightly the main yardstick for admission to the profession. For those coming into fundraising for the first time, both the ICFM and the Directory of Social Change offer co-ordination courses in all the principal areas of fundraising. By the end of this century a three to five year programme of examination and articles may well be the route to accreditation for younger entrants.

The immediate requirement, therefore, is for experienced managers capable of adapting their

skills to the new second-career opportunities.

On three counts these opportunities are attractive to second-career professionals. First, earnings expectations for the fundraiser are rising rapidly to close the gap with industry. Once a track-record in winning donations is established, a senior executive will find his or her skills much in demand.

Sam Osmond, general manager of the recruitment advisers Charity Appointments, says: "In the last 12 months we have started to see leading charities paying more for their fundraiser than for their chief executive. Salaries of £30,000 and upwards are now the guideline for these posts within national organizations. Even in smaller charities fundraisers' rates are outstripping general salary increases by a clear 10 per cent per annum. Such rewards become achievable when successful fundraising experience can be proven."

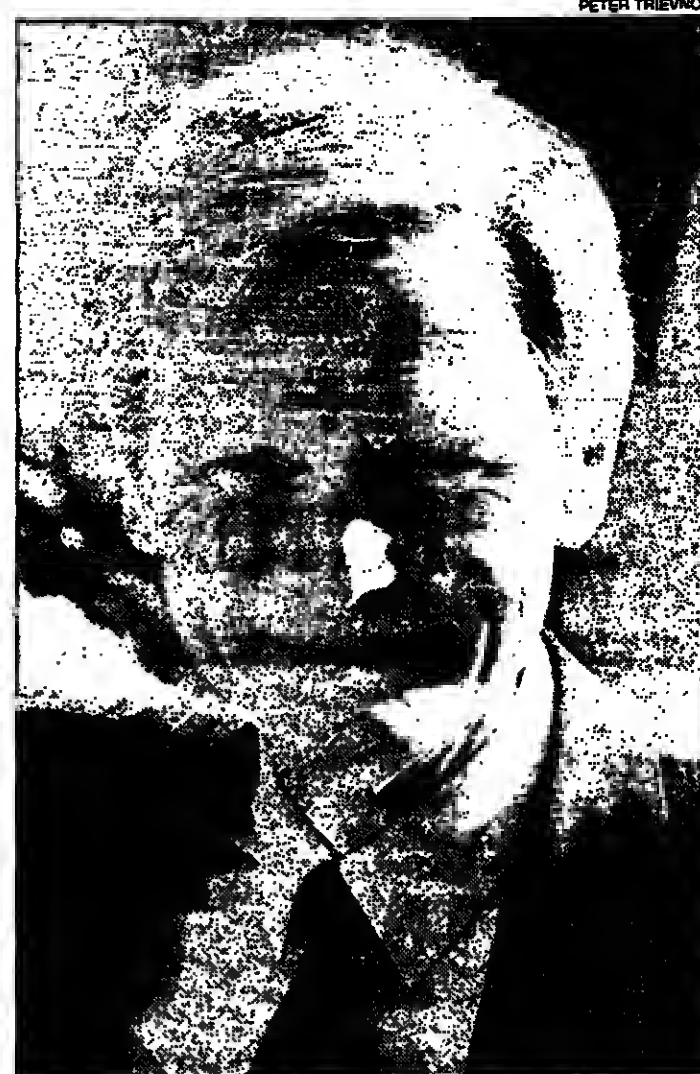
Second, fundraising offers a wider choice of subjects than many other professions. The opportunity really does exist to

apply our skills to issues of personal interest and commitment. From music to medicine, from exploration to the relief of poverty, revenue-seeking charities exist to serve every type of human aspiration.

Third, the style of work which a fundraiser takes up is very much within his own control. This is an important element in a manager's decision to change career, since it is no routine search for a "new challenge" which attracts senior executives to the charity field. Those who make the switch often aim deliberately to apply their skills in an environment which contrasts as strongly as possible with the patterns of past work. In this way many managers from the large corporations are now finding a fulfilling role at real decision-making level within small or medium-sized charities. Others have joined one of the several specialist consultancies serving the charity sector as practitioners in appeals and planned fundraising.

Details of available training courses are obtainable from The Institute of Charity Fundraising Managers, 208-210 Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane, London SW8 5NQ, or from The Directory of Social Change, Radius Works, Back Lane, London NW3 1HL.

The author is managing director of fundraising consultants Collyer, Finn & Partners (Tel: 0284 762256).



Timothy Finn: demand for managers capable of adapting their skills

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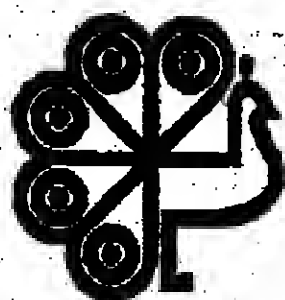
Senior Managers

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Continued on next page

CRICKET: ESSEX PILE ON THE RUNS AFTER THEIR REPRIEVE AGAINST WORCESTERSHIRE, WHO FIND ROEBUCK A SEASIDE STUMBLING BLOCK

Somerset unable to make the most of their flying start

By Jack Bailey

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (Somerset won toss): Worcester, with nine first-innings standing, are 189 runs behind Somerset.

The groundsman at Clarence Park reckons he has no really useful rain since the end of May, although some was sighted on June 30. The smattering that fell yesterday made no appreciable difference, even if it did cost a few overs, but the dryness of the pitch led to a sluggish and uncertain bounce.

Only batsmen in the finest fettle were likely to prosper for long against good bowling and it says much for the form of Roebuck (99) and the application of Haden (59) that they were chiefly responsible for Somerset's total of 240.

Worcestershire's opening pair, Bent and Tolley, played with assurance until Tolley met one that held back and was caught at cover. But Worcester, what with injuries and Test calls, had seven absenteees and much rest with the remaining regu-

lars, especially Hick, if a healthy first innings lead is to be achieved.

Having been in the field virtually throughout the previous day at Colchester and having arrived late in the West Country, the last thing Worcester needed was to lose the toss.

When Roebuck seized the opportunity to put to the sword an attack which leaned heavily on reserve strength, Worcester must have wished they were somewhere else, even though Cook had left uncharacteristically early, in the sixth over.

During the course of a high-class innings, Roebuck's only uncertain period was in the nervous nineties. That he should fall one short of his century was rough justice, for until Haden arrived he had borne the burden virtually single-handed.

He scored 41 out of the first 55, went to his half-century with 10 fours and had made 76 of the 118 for two mused by lunchtime. Many of these

Fowler was in his determined mood, first throwing Bishop and, though overhauled, equally gave the bowlers no hope during the exhilarating third wicket stand. It was inevitable that everything else that happened fell flat once Fairbrother was out.

It was after these physical blows that the Lancashire assault began in earnest with the next 203 runs coming in 26 overs. It was as if the two left-handers decided they had to take runs from the other bowlers while Bishop rested. Fairbrother showed his intentions by pulling Newman for six and then launched into a spate of boundaries against everyone in turn.

By lunch, Lancashire were 171, with 104 runs coming from the last 11 overs before the interval and there was no let-up in the afternoon. Newman, Base and Jean-Jacques all shared a lack of fire and length but this should not detract from the merit of Fairbrother's batting. Even the better balls were punished with great certainty; anything overpitched was fiercely driven and the short ones were belted or hooked with power and timing.

By the time Fairbrother lifted a catch to long leg, 55 minutes after lunch, he had unleashed a dazzling array of strokes that brought him six sixes and 21 fours. All this from a man, who took two nasty knocks early on as the occasional ball lifted awkwardly.

Fairbrother was 15 when he sank to the ground after a ball

from Bishop hit him under the chin. There was a five-minute delay while he received treatment. Soon afterwards when Base replaced Bishop, he was hit on the hand and hit sufficient pain later to go for an X-ray examination, which showed only severe bruising.

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The one that got away: Gooch sees Ripley, the Northamptonshire wicketkeeper, fall to catch him off Walker

Essex happier and Prichard secures an overdue century

By Ivo Tennant

COLCHESTER (Essex won toss): Northamptonshire, with all their first-innings wickets in hand, are 370 runs behind Essex. Buoyed by holding Worcester to a draw in the first match of this, the most pleasant of their festival weeks, Essex were more like themselves yesterday. Paul Prichard made his first century for three years, Graham Gooch scored some runs and maximum batting points were achieved. Northamptonshire survived four overs in response.

Whether or not the anti-apartheid demonstrators had heard that Foster has no second thoughts over going to South Africa, they did not return yesterday. The crowd was large and benevolent, doubtless quietly pleased that both Foster and Gooch are available to further their championship cause.

For Gooch, this was a return to some sense of form after it was agreed he would not play in the fifth Test. He was not at his best and will not have been pleased with his dismissal, yet this was his highest first-class score for six weeks.

At the other end Stephenson had managed eight runs in an hour and half before being hooked by Walker for six off his eyebrows. He made 41 out of 134 with Gooch. Walker, however, sprightly before Cape removed his off stump as he shouldered arms. Hussain was soon taken at second slip, Bailey more convinced of a clean catch than he

had been on one occasion earlier.

There was something in the pitch for Northamptonshire's quicker bowlers — and mostly they wasted it. Davis delivered his customary quota of no-balls — he was well into double figures come mid-afternoon — and Walker had difficulties with his line. Roberts, playing in his second championship match, provided the variety. He is even smaller than Richard Williams and bowls very presentable leg spin.

Surprisingly, this was only the third century of Prichard's career, which has been bedevilled by injuries.

ESSEX: First Innings
13 A Gooch c Ripley b Davis 75
14 J Gooch c Ripley b Davis 41
15 P J Prichard c Ripley b Davis 128
16 M E Waugh b Capel 24
17 N Hussain c Bailey b Capel 24
18 N Shildie c Ripley b Davis 28
19 A Gurnam not out 22
20 R Pringle not out 13
Extras (b 4, lb 10, w 5, nb 10) 29
Total (25.3 overs) 391
N A Foster, T D Topley and J H Childs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-194, 2-144, 3-284, 4-294, 5-316, 6-380.
BOWLING: Davis 22-4-81-5; Waugh 22-3-50-4; Capel 27-3-50-2; Roberts 24-1-110-1; Bailey 7-0-4-0.

Score after 100 overs: 271 for 6.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
G Gooch not out 7
A Walker not out 7
Extras (b 4) 7
Total (20.0 overs, 4 overs) 19

W Linton, A Foster, R J Bailey, D J Capel, D J Warr, N A Fotherham, A Roberts, D Ripley and W W Davis to bat.

Score after 100 overs: 271 for 6.

Umpires: R Palmer and M J Kitchin.

FOOTBALL

Liverpool irate as ITV gets its way

By Ian Ross

Liverpool yesterday expressed their displeasure at the rescheduling of the League game against Manchester United at Anfield to accommodate live television coverage. The game was originally scheduled for Saturday, September 30, but has been moved to Friday, December 22, with an 8.05pm kick-off at the insistence of ITV.

The transfer of Gary Waddock, the former Queens Park Rangers midfielder, from Charlton, the Belgian club, to Millwall, has been held up by the Football League up by the Management Committee so that medical reports about his recovering from a serious knee injury may be studied.

Steve Hodge, the England midfielder, will be fit to start the season for Nottingham Forest after undergoing an ankle operation during the summer.

Leo Stott, the chairman of Oldham Athletic, has withdrawn from the race to succeed Jack Dunnett as the president of the Football League.

Halifax Town and Leeds United will play their pre-season Yorkshire and Humberside Cup game behind closed doors at Halifax on an unspecified date.

Peter Shirliff, Sheffield Wednesday's £500,000 signing from Charlton Athletic, will miss the start of the season because of a calf strain.

Wolverhampton Wanderers, who had the all-conquering title last season, have had their Littlewoods Cup match against Lincoln City on August 30 made all-right.

Heart of Midlothian have announced a deal with the John Martin Group, worth "in excess of £60,000".

Gray goes back to C Palace

Andy Gray, who played only 11 times for Queens Park Rangers after his £425,000 transfer from Aston Villa in February, is to return to Celtic Palace yesterday for £500,000 (Dennis Signy writes). And in a double deal with his London neighbours, Steve Coppell, the Palace manager, has also signed Mark Dennis, who played 10 times for Celtic Palace yesterday for £500,000 (Dennis Signy writes). And in a double deal with his London neighbours, Steve Coppell, the Palace manager, has also signed Mark Dennis, who played 10 times for Celtic Palace yesterday for £500,000 (Dennis Signy writes).

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Getting the show

By Tony Winlaw

CHELTONHAM (Gloucestershire won toss): Gloucestershire, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 180 runs behind Lancashire.

Any disruption to the forthcoming tour of South Africa clearly have not affected Mike Gatting, the captain. On the College ground yesterday he played a truly masterful innings of 110 not out. He batted with confidence and authority whereas the rest of the Middlesex side struggled against some hostile Gloucestershire bowling, notably from Walsh, who took three for 50.

After Lancashire's dismissal on Saturday for just 93, Gloucestershire put Middlesex in and, with the ball bouncing high and Haynes and Carr scoring only 33 off the first 17 overs, it looked a safe decision.

Gatting was in two hours for his 50. Early in his innings there was a fascinating duel with Greaves, player-manager of the South Africa tour. The left-arm spinner gave the ball plenty of air but Gatting soon advanced down the wicket and drove Greaves for a straight six.

This was followed by more exciting footwork and cover drives as Gatting scored his second championship hundred of the season in three and a half hours. He contained one six and 12 fours.

Gloucestershire originally owed much to a skilful bowling change by Athey just before lunch, when the medium-pace of Bishop was introduced. He had Carr caught behind by Tedstone, standing up. In the next over, the last before the interval, Ramprakash was caught off bat and pad — and was creditably "walked" before any decision was given.

Roseberry hit four boundaries in his 21 and Elcock, who made one, bravely partnered Gatting in a ninth-wicket stand of 42.

Gloucestershire were 25 for one when bad light and rain interrupted play for 17 overs. Subsequently, in 4.4 overs they added 17 runs, with three balls remaining. Lloyds swept Embury into the hands of Williams at backward square leg.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
10 J Carr c Tedstone b Bishop 22
11 J Elcock c Bishop b Bishop 12
12 M Roseberry c Bishop b Bishop 11
13 M Roseberry c Bishop b Bishop 11
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143 M Roseberry c Bishop b Bishop 11
144 M Rose

GOLF: FLOYD PREPARES TO FINALIZE HIS UNITED STATES TEAM FOR NEXT MONTH'S RYDER CUP MATCH

Ballesteros sets out to regain touch and his reputation

By Mitchell Platts
Golf Correspondent

Severiano Ballesteros and Greg Norman have reason to be placed under the microscope when the US PGA Championship starts today at the Kemper Lakes Golf Club north of Chicago.

They tee-up on this \$75-a-round public golf course as the leading protagonists in world golf, according to the Sony Rankings, with Nick Faldo, the Masters champion, snatching at their heels. Furthermore, Curtis Strange, US Open champion, Ian Woosnam, Open Kite and José María Olazábal offer a considerable threat. Sandy Lyle has declined to compete, while Mark Calcavecchia, the Open champion, is also absent because his wife has just given birth.

Ballesteros has for some reason mistaid his touch. The inspiration, such a factor in his game, has deserted him. What promised to develop into a summer of success has instead become one of discontent. The Spaniard has not tasted victory since the Epsom and the PRIX at the beginning of May and he was conspicuous by his absence from the leader board in both the US Open and the Open Championship.

In contrast, Norman has continued to play a dominant

Card of the course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	421	4	11	284	4
2	381	4	12	263	4
3	173	3	13	210	4
4	229	4	14	210	4
5	180	3	15	278	4
6	421	4	16	172	3
7	448	4	17	238	4

Out: 3,528 Yds In: 3,671 Yds

Total yardage: 7,197 Pines: 72

role in the major championships. The trouble is that the "Great White Shark" has cultivated the unfortunate habit of being able to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory.

He last pressed the self-destruct button in the Open Championship at Royal Troon, when he reached for his driver at the fourth hole in the play-off. Norman found a sandy grave in the shape of a fairway bunker.

In truth the Australian has also been the victim of atrocious misfortune. Bob Tway wrestled the US PGA Championship from him when, in 1986, he holed a bunker shot at the last. Then Larry Mize made an amazing pitch of 140 feet in the US Masters of 1987.

Yet the brilliance of Ballesteros and the nonchalant manner that Norman fashions outstanding rounds, such as his 64 at Troon, still camouflage their lack of success in the major championships.

ships. They might be rated the two best players in the world but their strike rate of major championships pales into insignificance compared with that of Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson at their best.

In the knowledge that the US PGA Championship has throughout the 1980s remained in American hands, it would appear fair to assume that the home spectators will have further cause to celebrate on Sunday.

Jeff Sluman is attempting to become the first player to win consecutive US PGA Championships since Denny Shute in 1936-37. The Championship, however, has also provided the likes of Raymond Floyd (1982), Lee Trevino (1984), Hubert Green (1985) and Larry Nelson (1987) to emphasize that experience can so often win the day.

Floyd will, as always, be determined to win a championship he first claimed in 1969. Even so he has another important duty on his mind since he must, on Sunday evening, finalize the United States team that he will captain in the Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup match against Europe at the Belfry from September 22 to 24.

Floyd has the option of selecting at least one player, which represents a change in American policy, and judging by recent comments he has made he will be looking for a golfer with the jingoistic character to match the occasion.

Floyd, answering suggestions that American golfers are no longer motivated by national pride, said: "You can't just single out golfers. Patriotism has declined across the country. It's a carry-over from the Vietnam era. I see it in every walk of life. It irritates me because I think it's hurting our country."

"I love America. In my day, if you flinched when they played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' at a sporting event, the guy next to you would whack you. The new generation doesn't see it that way. Looking back on previous Ryder Cups, there was always this tremendous feeling inside me. Whenever they raise our flag, I get goose bumps as big as golf balls. I'm representing my country, man. The greatest country in the world."

All of which suggests that Floyd will lean towards a committed player rich in experience. Jack Nicklaus, who shares with Walter Hagen the record of five US PGA wins, does not expect to be selected by Floyd. Nicklaus, however, said: "If I were Raymond, I would select a veteran golfer—a Lee Trevino or a Tom Watson."



Leaving his problems behind him: Ray Floyd, captain of the United States Ryder Cup team, climbs out of a bunker during a practice round for the PGA Championship at Kemper Lakes

Robinson builds a fine lead

By Patricia Davies

At the jumbo lies, it is not that far from East Sussex National, a dream in the process of being realized in south-east England, to Peachtree, a mini Augusta National in Atlanta.

Yesterday, the Great Britain and Ireland Walker Cup team tried out the former, and today, the vagaries of summer travel permitting, they will be having their first look at the latter.

In the space of a few months, Ken Siens, the East Sussex National course superintendent, and his staff, have produced greens as fast as most in the United States and probably faster than anything in Britain. That, and the course's proximity to Gatwick, was the reason the Walker Cup side assembled there before flying out for the match against the United States, which takes place at Peachtree on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The greens at Peachtree read about 10.5 on the stimpmeter, the instrument used to measure their speed, and East Sussex's were 11 for the practice exercise. What that means in lay, and

Irish riders make home advantage tell in their favour

From a Special Correspondent, Dublin

Irish riders continued their winning form at the Kerrygold Dublin Horse Show yesterday when victory in the Top Score competition went to the Army rider, John Ledingham. Two other Irish riders, Gerard Mullins and Trevor Coyle, finished third and fourth respectively, with Bruno Scolari, of Italy, second.

There were three international show-jumping competitions in Dublin yesterday. The most valuable of these, the Kerrygold Classic, was held during the evening to encourage people living in Dublin to attend the show after work. However, as it clashed with a race meeting at Phoenix Park, the experiment may not have been as successful as hoped.

The opening class of the day, the Kerrygold International, went to the West German, Achaz von Buchwald, and his 11-year-old gelding, Lausdub. David Broome, riding Lotus, put up the best British performance to finish second.

Buchwald, from Hamburg, was making something of a comeback here: the last time he won in Dublin was in 1978 with a horse called Pimmis. In the 20-horse jump-off yesterday he was forced to jump a brilliant clear round in a last time of 44.74sec.

Gerard Mullins, of Ireland, was the only rider to better Buchwald's time, but he had the second fence down putting him out of contention.

Although Broome jumped clear he could not quite match Buchwald's time and was lucky not to have the last fence down when he hit the top rail with his back legs.

Lotus, which belongs to Paul Schockemöhle, of West Germany, has been based with Rob Ehrens in Holland for the last two years. Broome took over in April.

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Fastnet triumph for New Zealand

By Barry Pickthall

New Zealand's two Round the World Race crews took the thunder from their Whitbread rivals yesterday when they swept into Plymouth to take first and second places in the 606-mile Fastnet race.

Steinlager II, the 84-foot ketch skippered by Peter Blake, pipped Grant Dalton's similarly rigged Fisher and Paykel by just three minutes, serving notice on their fellow circumnavigators that they have the boats to beat when it comes to the Whitbread global marathon next month.

Steinlager crossed the finish line at 10.04am, 43 minutes ahead of Britain's maxi, Rothmans, the first sloops-rigged yacht to finish. Lawrie Smith, the skipper, took some comfort from beating Merit, Pierre Felhmann's Swiss Whitbread maxi, by 15 minutes, but the awesome display of speed shown by the two New Zealand ketches on the downwind return leg from the Fastnet Rock surprised him.

Steinlager, which averaged 12 knots on the return leg to Plymouth, after surfing up to 18 knots, pulled back the 12-minute lead Fisher and Paykel had at the Rock to draw level off the Lizard before gaining the edge in the 47 miles.

Smith and his crew lost six miles to the ketches on the beat out to the Fastnet after staying inshore close to Land's End to cover Merit, leaving the New Zealand yachts to take advantage of a promised shift in the wind.

"Yes, we lost the race there," Rob Humphreys, the Rothmans navigator, said, "but even if we had not made that mistake, the ketches would have still beaten us."

Behind the maxis, Britain's three Admirals' Cup yachts were riding neck and neck with Denmark for the series after strong winds swept across the Irish Sea overnight causing several casualties.

The American challenge, led by Randy Short's chartered 50-footer, Great News, ended yesterday morning when her team-mate, Bravura, lost her rig and retired to Crosshaven. She followed Hector Tidd's 38-foot Class 3 yacht, Shady Lady, which lost her rig earlier and was towed to Cork by the Irish lifeboat.

As Great News closed on the finish late last night, Britain's Jamarilla was holding fourth place followed by Juno, in fifteenth, but with Indulgence trailing 12 One Tonners back in 29th, their overall points advantage over Denmark in the Champagne Mumm series had been reduced to five points.

FASTNET FINISHERS: 1, Steinlager II, P Blake (NZ), 10.04am (2200); 2, Fisher and Paykel, O Dalton (NZ), 10.07am (2200); 3, Rothmans, L Smith (GB), 10.47am (2200); 4, Merit, P Felhmann (SWE), 11.02am (2200); 5, Bravura, M Weller (FIN), 11.17am (2200); 6, NCS Ireland, J England (IRE), 11.32am (2200).

England play for the future

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

At almost any other time in this summer of unremitting catastrophe, the England cricketers would have welcomed the dire weather forecast for Trent Bridge this week on the basis that potential for further embarrassment is diminished by not actually playing. Today, the rules are different.

With the Ashes gone and the South African expedition exposed, England have nothing left to gain by buying time. They have a future to build and they must start laying the foundations here in Nottingham, where the actual result is less important than the impression created.

The team fielded for today's fifth Cornhill Test match will increase England's turnover for the series to 26 players, three more than were used amid the disruption of last summer's multi-captained defeat by the West Indies. There are only three survivors from the team humbled in the opening Test at Headingley and, most remarkably, only two men — David Gower and Jack Russell — have appeared throughout the series.

If the upheaval has partly been caused by the grievous volume of injuries and partly by sheer inadequacy, it has now been climaxed by the disclosure of the South African subterfuge. The resultant clear-out could provide an overdue cleansing of an infected dressing-room and those playing today are arguably privileged to have the first chance in a new era.

Gower himself put this match into perspective last night when he said: "While the Ashes were at stake there

could be no bigger incentive. Now, it boils down to individuals wanting to put in a performance on a purely self-interest basis."

"Cricket has always been a game where players can perform for their own good and still benefit the team. The next step for us is to turn these performances into a unit where we all know what we are going to do."

Micky Stewart, the manager, is ever a man to find an encouraging statistic from an outright disaster and he ven-

Trent Bridge teams

ENGLAND (from): D Gower (captain), M A Atherton, T D Brown, N G A Cook, Y C Currey, A R C Fraser, E E Hemmings, O E Malcolm, M O McCosker, R C Russell, R A Smith, A G Thomas.
AUSTRALIA (from): A R Border (captain), T M Alderman, O C Boom, I A Healy, T V Hines, M G Hughes, C M Jones, G Lawson, G R Marsh, T S A May, C G Rackemann, M A Taylor, D R Waugh.
SOUTH AFRICA (from): D R Shepherd and M T Pienaar.
TV TIMES: BBC2 10.05am-1.10pm, 1.30-2.50 and 4.45-6.00pm. Highlights 11.15-11.55am. BBC1 1.30-2.50pm.

WEATHER: Occasional rain at first, some sunshine later; winds light to moderate, south-west turning north-west; heating fresher; maximum temperature 21 or 22°C (70 to 72°F).

tured: "We are now looking at this as a two-match mini-series and we will be instilling this thought in all the players."

Stewart was anxious to shield the new and recalled players in his party from what he terms "distractions", which can presumably be translated as pointed interviews on long-term intentions and philosophies about South Africa.

Mike Atherton, Devon Malcolm and Greg Thomas were, however, produced for the obligatory photographs and managed the kind of forced

smiles usually seen on passport snaps of conscripts.

Their anxiety is understandable. On Atherton rests the quite unreasonable burden of being widely acclaimed as an imminent England captain before he has even played a Test match. On Malcolm and Thomas, the Jamaican and the Welshman, hangs an almost equal weight of expectancy as a genuinely quick and distinctive England attack.

The probability that these two will, indeed, share the new ball grew to near certainty yesterday as Ron Allsopp, the unfailingly cheerful Trent Bridge groundsman, predicted that the fast men would find something in his pitch to their advantage. He did complicate the matter by adding that it would turn later but England remain likely to include only one spin bowler, who, on his home ground, will probably be Eddie Hemmings.

A minor scare confronted the Australians yesterday. England will consider it long overdue. Australia have used only 12 players in four Tests and have not lost anyone through injury since Carl Rackemann broke down before the one-day internationals. Now, however, they are admitting to concern over the fitness of their most influential bowler, Terry Alderman.

A strained ankle tendon, suffered at Old Trafford, is reported to be on the mend and the camp is optimistic that Alderman will be among those present, trying to add to his 27 wickets in the series. If he does not make it, Tim May, the off-spin bowler, is likely to get his chance.

Gatting's men united over tour

By Alan Lee

David Graveney, the player-manager of the controversial party to tour South Africa, last night insisted that there is no danger of his squad suffering further losses despite the personal hostility being felt by every contracted player.

Graveney expects replacements for Phil DeFreitas and Roland Butcher to be announced within a week but he does not envisage the inclusion of any further coloured players.

"After what has happened this week it may be thought wise to pursue that route," he said. "I can't blame the two guys who have dropped out. The hostility towards them was abnormal. When it comes to being put in fear of your life, something is sadly wrong."

Graveney spoke to most of his 13 remaining players by telephone on Tuesday evening and confirmed: "No one else is considering a change of heart. To be honest, none of us are in the same position as the two who have gone, although that does not mean we have escaped all the flak."

"I have had plenty of pres-

sure myself, much of it extremely unpleasant. It hurts because I am a sensitive blake and it hurts even more when it is directed at my family. It is not nice to feel you need to leave your phone off the hook."

"From talking to our other players, everyone has gone through something similar. The worst of it comes from cranks but that does not make it any easier to accept. It is encouraging, though, that the opinion polls run by newspapers seem to indicate that 75 per cent of the country can see nothing wrong in what we are doing."

Two significant players in the party went on record yesterday to pledge their loyalty to the tour. One was the

captain, Mike Gatting; the other was 23-year-old, Maynard, who has played only one Test, was thought to be the most vulnerable possible candidate for club and country. But he said there is no possibility of any change of mind and added: "I can't wait to get on the plane."

Gatting had an early morning conference with Graveney at Cheltenham, where Middlesex were fortifying playing Gloucestershire. A handful of demonstrators were inside the college ground and anti-apartheid literature was attached to every vehicle in the car park.

One protester was arrested after an incident involving one of the festival stewards. But Gatting was unmoved.

"In anything like this, the initial reaction is huge and then it dies down to something more rational," he said. "I am certainly going through with any decision and I consider I am going there to help break down apartheid."

However naive or futile one may judge that remark, Gatting's belief in the project remains total. He reached his decision to join up later than the majority of the squad and was far less involved than many in its planning. But he had already decided that he could not undertake any further long tours with England.

In effect, he had written off his Test career and the windfall from the Cape was timely.

Ali Bacher, managing director of the South African Cricket Union, admitted yesterday that the decision of DeFreitas and Butcher were both an embarrassment and a setback. His confidence in the availability of replacements, however, is well-founded.

While in England a month ago, Bacher was besieged by offers from players eager to join the unsanctioned tour. He was genuinely astonished by the volume of offers. Plenty could not be accommodated in the original 16-man squad so it can be assumed that a few phone calls will restore the party to full numerical strength.

David Capel, the all-rounder persistently neglected by England, is certain to be high on the wanted list. Other names likely to be discussed include Jon Agnew, Paul Allott, Peter Willey and, from the present England team, Greg Thomas.

Butcher, meanwhile, spoke yesterday of what his dalliance with the tour had cost him. "Apart from experiencing a depth of feeling I had never imagined existed, it has had a very bad effect on my benefit year. Some people who were working with me have felt they had to resign and I must now accept that the benefit will be a disaster. We all make mistakes in life. This was one of mine."

Agents on mission in London

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Two agents of the South African Rugby Board (SARB) are reported to have flown to London to try to persuade players from the British Isles tour of Australia to join the five-match tour of South Africa scheduled to start a week on Saturday.

Six of France's leading players said yesterday they were ready to play, however. They were Philippe Scia, Denis Charvet, Franck Mesnel, Laurent Rodriguez, Jean-Pierre Garret, and Pierre Berbizier.

Five of six Australian internationals have declined invitations. Nick Farr-Jones, the national team captain and scrum half, has announced he would not be accepting, and the Australian Rugby Union said Simon Poidevin, David Campese, Andy McIntyre had turned down the offer, while Bill Campbell has not announced his decision.

Peter Varranton, the Sports Council chairman, has declined an invitation to attend the SARB centenary celebrations. Varranton, who is a vice-president of the Rugby Football Union and won five England caps during the 1950s, believes sportsmen should not play in South Africa as long as its political system is based on apartheid.

END COLUMN

Subsidy hitting wrong targets

By Louise Taylor

Smugly suited executives are more likely to take advantage of a subsidised, early morning swim at their local leisure centre than manual workers. Similarly, professional women attend aerobics classes after work a lot more often than their unskilled counterparts.

As local authorities, who own and operate most leisure centres, subsidise them heavily in the belief that low charges encourage their use by poorer and disadvantaged groups, this information, contained in a report by the Audit Commission, may well come as a surprise.

More than 1,700 indoor sports facilities, as well as many outdoor ones, including more than 150 golf courses, are managed by local authorities in England and Wales at a cost of about £400 million a year. The majority recover less than half their outgoings.

The Audit Commission points out that while 40 per cent of professional people utilize the facilities only 20 per cent of unskilled manual workers do so. In other words, wholesale subsidies are making life even smoother for the well-heeled but are having little impact on the lives of the deprived — leaving the ratepayers to foot the bulk of the bill.

Councils acting on a false premise

The message of the report, *Sport for Whom?*, is that the minority, who use sports centres regularly, are having a substantial portion of their pleasure paid for by the majority who do not.

As the report says: "It is also perhaps unfortunately true that participation in sport is more common among the better off. The proportion of professional people who participate regularly is about twice as high as that of unskilled, manual workers." The Audit Commission highlights the example of an adult swimming session subsidised by £2 per person. Someone using the pool twice a week receives a subsidy of £200 a year. Ironically, to that adult, £200 a year probably represents a percentage of an annual gin bill.

The report suggests: "Commuters and business people may, for example, be willing to pay well above the normal price for an early morning swim. Prices might be raised for peak times when the facility is over-subscribed. Different prices might be charged at different centres, reflecting the different social characteristics of the catchment areas."

A need to strike the right balance

To explain this trend, the report ventures: "Women, members of some ethnic groups, the disadvantaged and others might not participate for social reasons; there might be no tradition of taking part and, in some cases, involvement might actually be disapproved of by peer groups and others."

It cites the instance of one London borough which found that only 32 people in a year came forward to take advantage of an offer to provide free swimming for the unemployed. It was found that the majority of unemployed people preferred to come along with their friends and pay.

With the Government having said it will extend compulsory competitive tendering by private sector firms to the management of sport and recreation facilities, now is clearly an opportune time for change.

Accordingly, the report recommends that local authorities must strike the right balance between social and financial considerations. This involves not only assessing the impact of pricing policies on the particular group they want to help but improving co-ordination with other authorities to avoid duplication and over-provision.

Predictably, this is music to the ears of the Department of the Environment, where Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, has his offices.

From there a spokesman said: "This is an important contribution towards securing better value for money in local government. It shows that there is much for authorities to do if they are to give proper value for money in the provision of sport and recreational facilities. It is hoped that authorities will now follow up the recommendations."

Rowland puts his World Cup case

Mark Rowland, Britain's Olympic steeplechase bronze medal winner, who made himself unavailable for Britain's European Cup team last weekend, expressed his opinion yesterday that he should be chosen to run in the World Cup next month.

Rowland said that he did not want to be considered for the European Cup steeplechase because he could not be expected to run that event the week before his most important race of the season, the Commonwealth Games 5,000 metres trial in Birmingham.

Tom Hanlon filled the gap but finished fourth in Britain's winning team at Gateshead; Rowland would have been expected to take maximum points and yesterday he said: "I want to run in the World Cup and think I should be picked because I'm the best man for the job."

John Regis, who won the European Cup 200 metres, said on Monday that Britain should choose an unchanged team for the World Cup in Barcelona from September 8 to 10, but Rowland responded: "I always believe the best team should be picked for a major event — you shouldn't go on sentiment, but on form."

"You can't expect distance runners to perform week in, week out at a high standard. I couldn't do myself justice in the 5,000 metres a week after doing a steeplechase."

Samaranch said if the International Equestrian Federation did not allow competitions to take place in Spain, it would not be the first time they had been held outside the country hosting the Games. "I remember in 1956, because of a quarantine they wanted to impose on the horses, the event was held in Stockholm," he said. "But there are still three years to go to the Olympics. It is a long time." At the weekend, doctors vaccinated 700 horses in southern Spain against the disease.

African plague could lead to venue switch

Seville (Reuters) — A feared resurgence of African horse plague in Spain could jeopardize equestrian events at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, said yesterday.

"I can't be optimistic. We have to confirm it first and see how long it could last," Samaranch said. "If there is a danger that horse plague exists, then equestrian events will not be held." Three animals died in southern Spain last week in a suspected outbreak of the highly infectious disease. Officials said tests to establish whether

they definitely had horse plague would take about two weeks.

Samaranch said if the International Equestrian Federation did not allow competitions to take place in Spain, it would not be the first time they had been held outside the country hosting the Games. "I remember in 1956, because of a quarantine they wanted to impose on the horses, the event was held in Stockholm," he said. "But there are still three years to go to the Olympics. It is a long time." At the weekend, doctors vaccinated 700 horses in southern Spain against the disease.

Clinical blow for Tyson

Albany, New York (AP) — Mike Tyson, the world heavyweight boxing champion, paid \$300 (about £170) in fines and agreed to conduct three youth clinics after pleading guilty to two counts of speeding yesterday.

Judge Stephen Safranko

ordered Tyson, who was timed racing his Lamborghini at 71mph in a 30mph zone, to conduct two clinics at a community centre and a third for the Albany Parks Department. If Tyson fails to conduct the clinics within 60 days, he could face a jail sentence.

Gerard Maney, an Albany spokesman, said the clinics will include discussions with youths about drugs and possibly a boxing clinic. "If he can affect some of these youths' lives now, then he's doing a service to the community," Maney said.

Gavaskar's defence

Delhi (Reuters) — Sunil Gavaskar, the retired Indian cricketer, yesterday denied responsibility for arranging the unauthorized tour of North America which led to six Indian Test players being banned from domestic and international cricket for a year.

Gavaskar, accused by Kapil Dev, one of those banned, of persuading the players that the tour would be officially sanctioned, said his connection with the affair was limited to playing a match in New York.

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Schools tour

Welsh schools are to make an eight-match rugby union tour of New Zealand next summer.

Peter Murphy, aged 20, is named in the British squad from which a four-strong team will be chosen for the Vauxhall European Young Riders' championships at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire from August 24 to 27.

TEAM: P Murphy (Lancashire), T Hampton (Gloucestershire), M McCosker (Gloucestershire), R Doyle (Gloucestershire), C Curre (Shropshire).

Sutton invited

Sutton Coldfield, runners-up in the English women's club hockey championship, have been invited to take part in the inaugural 1990 European Cup Winners' Cup, although England having no knockout cup competition.

New event

Audi are to sponsor a new advanced three-day event at Rotherfield Park in Hampshire from October 5 to 8. The event replaces the Chatsworth three-day event.

Jumping back

Prague (AP) — Eddie Edwards is planning an attempt on the British ski-jump record for an artificial surface when he competes in the Bohemian grand prix in Frenstat, Czechoslovakia on September 9.

Wachter wins

Anita Wachter, of Austria, won the women's Alpine skiing World Cup super-giant slalom in Las Lenas, Argentina, yesterday in a time of 1min 19.50sec, according to provisional results.

Neath halted

The Welsh Rugby Union has refused Neath permission to stage a match with Bath at the National Stadium, Cardiff. The sides will now meet at the Gnuil on September 30.

Clinton bout

Pat Clinton will defend his British flyweight title against Danny Porter, of Hinchin, at Watford Leisure Centre on October 24.

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